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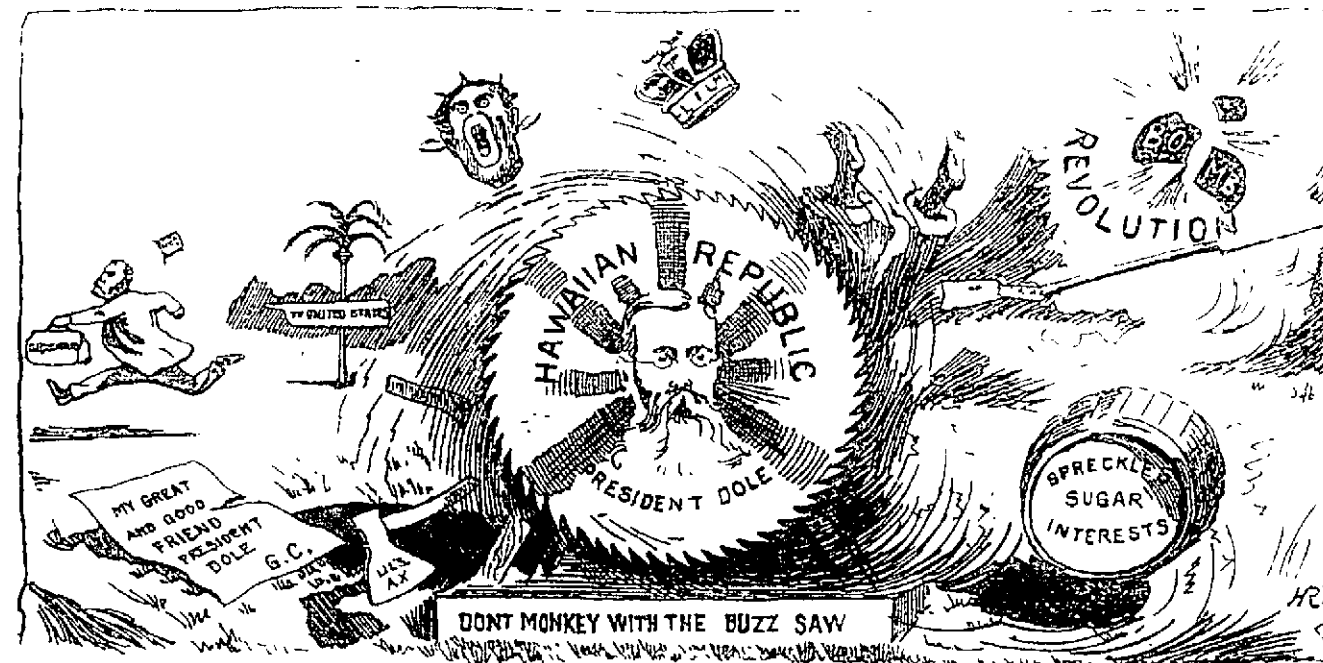
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From the New York Press

CABLE ACROSS PACIFIC OCEAN.

Private Enterprise Will Begin Its
Construction Without Delay.

TO PREVENT ENGLISH CONTROL.

France, Russia, Japan and United
States Interested—Hawaii Will Be
Asked to Aid—International Action
Against England Building the Cable.

WASHINGTON, Mar. 9.—The failure
of Congress to provide for the prelimi-
nary work of laying a cable between
San Francisco and Honolulu has re-
vived projects of establishing that
line by private enterprise more or
less aided by the Hawaiian and other
government. It is stated in diplo-
matic circles that France has notified
Hawaii not to be too quick in closing
negotiations with England for a cable
from Honolulu to Vancouver. France
has suggested that French interests
would be better subserved by having
cable connection in the United States
than by a route England would con-
trol. France desires cable communi-
cation with Tahiti and her other Pa-
cific possessions. It is suggested that
France will lay a cable from New
Caledonia to Honolulu, a distance of
3000 miles. Russia also has direct in-
terests in the cable because her com-
munication with the Western hemi-
sphere is now via London or Paris,
and the necessity of sending official
messages through London has long
irritated and annoyed the Russian
Government. Russia now has a cable
from Vladivostok to Japan.
Japan is also interested in cable
communication with Hawaii on ac-
count of the large number of Japa-
nese located on those islands. These
two countries might join in laying
the cable between Japan and Hawaii,
and Russia, at least would prefer that
communication be had through the
United States rather than through
the British Possessions.

There has been some talk of a num-
ber of rich Japanese merchants taking
an interest in the cable, but this can-
not be verified. Indeed, as will be
seen from the statements of Mr. K.
Matsu, first secretary of the Japa-
nese Legation, there is no certainty of
this. Mr. Matsu said to the Exam-
iner correspondent:
"Such an idea has been considered
for the past five or six years, but
nothing definite has ever been formu-
lated. I do not believe the statements
that wealthy Japanese capitalists are
interested at present in such com-
pany. Neither do I believe that Min-
ister Kurino has had any communica-
tion with the Secretary of State on
the subject. All the statements pub-
lished regarding the approaching
completion of preliminaries in this
regard are something new to me, and
I cannot believe there is much in
them."

There are a number of Americans
also interested in establishing cable
communication with Hawaii, among
whom are Admiral John Irwin, U. S.
N., General Royston and President
Alford of the Bank of California and
other officials of that institution. John
D. Spreckels and Hermann Oelrichs,
just what will be the outcome of this
effort is uncertain at this time. So
far as can be learned here, no definite
steps have been taken.
Minister Thurston said to the Ex-
aminer correspondent tonight: "I
know only in a general way of efforts
on the part of private individuals to
establish a cable between the United
States and Hawaii. The Hawaiian
Government will look with favor
upon this or any proposition for cable
communication with the world. What
we want first is a cable, preferably in
connection with the United States,
because our business interests lie that
way, but, at any rate, a cable. Any
proposition looking to this end will
receive the aid of the Hawaiian Gov-
ernment to the extent of its ability,
meaning by that its financial ability
and the recognition of treaty obliga-
tions."

SAN FRANCISCO, March 10.—General
W. H. Dimond, one of the nineteen
incorporators of the Pacific cable, is of

the belief that it will be speedily
built. In an interview, last night, he
said:

"I have not been myself trying to
get the charter from the National
Government—that is, I have not been
doing the active work that some of
the other incorporators have. This
has been in charge mainly of Admiral
Irwin at Washington. The bill for
the charter passed the Senate, and
would have passed the House if it had
not been understood that President
Cleveland was not exactly favorable
to it. I have no doubt it would be
passed by the next Congress easily."

"However, the object now is, as the
dispatch from Washington states, to
go ahead and build the cable under a
State charter. We have received lib-
eral encouragement from Japan, Rus-
sia and France in offers of subsidies
and extensive patronage. Japan has
been the most liberal of all. That
country is very much interested in it,
and has offered to give a very liberal
annual subsidy for a number of years
in its aid."

"I am not in a position to state the
amount in figures that Japan will
give, but it is unusually liberal. Rus-
sia has also agreed to stand by the
cable in a liberal guaranty of patron-
age. France has offered to do the
same."

"Altogether, the project is in a very
favorable shape. I believe actual work
will begin on the cable within a year,
and may be less; and I may say that
I believe it will be completed in a
year from the time it is begun. There
is abundant means behind it, and
there is no reason why it should be
delayed. There are a lot of able
men, financially speaking, behind it.
They reside in California, Oregon,
Washington and the East and San
Francisco."

"The distance from here to Japan,
via Honolulu, is about 4,500 miles,
2,100 to Honolulu, and approximately
2,400 beyond. I do not know whether
Yokohama would be the end of it in
Japan, or whether it would be another
city there, as that is not yet settled."

"The cost of the cable clear through
would be about \$6,000,000. I think
that sum will be ample to complete it,
and, as I said, the project is in such
shape now that I think there is no
doubt about the money to build it."

"The outlook is much better now for
California than it has been for a long
while, and with the San Joaquin Val-
ley road, the Trans-Pacific cable and
the Nicaragua canal ahead of us, and
in as good condition as they are, we
shall see better times."

"Speaking for the cable, I am con-
vinced it would do great things for us,
and with Japan, Russia and France
willing to stand by us, combined with
the other things that are favorable, I
believe it will go through soon. The
offers of Japan are, as I have said, es-
pecially liberal, and Russia and France
have also informed us that they will
be liberal."

THE WAHLBURG RELEASED.

The San Diego Collector Gives Up
the Suspected Schooner.
The schooner Wahlburg, which
was suspected of taking a load of
contraband arms to Hawaii and
which was seized a short time ago
by the Collector at San Diego for
alleged violations of the maritime
laws, has been released, and Cap-
tain Martin is in happy possession
of his \$1750 craft, says the San
Francisco Call of March 12th.

Attorney E. P. Cole of this city,
in whose hands Martin placed his
case, declared that there was no
ground for the seizure, notified the
San Diego Collector that he would
be sued for damages if he did not
release the vessel and argued the
law of the case by mail with the
Government official of the southern
port. The result was that on Sat-
urday the schooner was released
and Captain Martin took possession
on reaching here yesterday. That
appears to end the Wahlburg epi-
sode as far as the courts are con-
cerned.

A New Volcanic Theory
OAKLAND, March 10.—Editor
Missage of the War Cry addressed
the army tonight. He said that
God put the volcano of Kilauwa on
earth to teach man what he is

LAWLESS INTENT ACT PASSED.

Not One Dissenting Vote in the
Councils

SESSION HELD LAST EVENING.

Calendar Cleared of Bills—Chinese Im-
migration Amendment Carried—Also
Act Relating to Punishment of Sed-
itious Offenses—Report on Employees.

The Advisory Councils met last ev-
ening in the councils chamber. Three
Acts were passed, including the much-
discussed lawless intentions measure.
The Judiciary Committee reported fa-
vorably on the Act relating to sedi-
tious offenses.

No resolutions or petitions being
offered, the Councils proceeded to the
consideration of unfinished business.
The Act providing for an amendment
to the Chinese immigration law passed
the third reading by an unanimous
vote.

The Act relating to seditious of-
fenses was read the second time, after
being amended according to the sug-
gestions of the Judiciary Committee.
This amendment provided for the sub-
stitution of the word "may" in the
phrase, "the judge or magistrate try-
ing the case shall suspend the publica-
tion of such newspaper," etc. Under
suspension of the rules the Act passed
its third reading.

The Act relating to persons having
lawless intentions was brought up and
considered section by section. On the
first section President Dole moved an
amendment striking out the words "or
to private rights of life, liberty or
property," and adding the word "or"
before the words "the established sys-
tem of government." President Dole
spoke of the opposition to the law.
He was glad for the opportunity of
public discussion, as it was the desire
to obtain public opinion on all laws.
The objections brought out in the
newspapers were vague and no good
reason had been given against the
passage of the law. The events of the
past few months had shown the neces-
sity of such an Act. It was not di-
rected at law-abiding citizens and
could in no way embarrass the general
public in free action and discussion.
Few citizens had knowledge of the
law already on the statute books
against lawless intentions and which
was in constant use today, requiring
those accused of intent of committing
offenses against the private
rights of life to furnish heavy bonds
to keep the peace, or on failure to do
so to be imprisoned. This was a
vague law to a certain extent, but no
abuse has been made of it to the
present time. This law aims to pro-
tect persons while the one suggested
is to protect society. Mr. Smith, after
remarks upon the advisability of
passing the measure seconded the
motion for the adoption of the first
section.

Mr. Castle asked if the law could
not apply to embroglios resulting
from intoxication.
President Dole said he did not see
how the bill could be construed to
bring a disturber of the public peace
within its power. The lawless or trea-
sonable intent was the point to be
reached.

In Section 2 the words "or to pri-
vate rights of life, etc.," were stricken
out and the section passed as amend-
ed. The remaining sections passed
without amendment.
On the motion to pass the third read-
ing Mr. Ennassak if a man were with-
out property, would the Government
be obliged to pay his expenses? He
believed that if a person wanted to get
out of the country he might commit a
lawless act in order to have his fare
paid.

Dr. Wood was not entirely satisfied
that the act was necessary. One man
could not put the system of govern-
ment in jeopardy. People at large
felt that the act was arbitrary and he
felt it should go over to the repre-
sentatives elected by the people.
The Attorney General said experi-
ence of the past eighteen months had
shown the difficulty of obtaining
proof in conspiracy. Men had been

arrested whose treasonable intent was
well established, but it was impossi-
ble to obtain the testimony which
would convict them under the law.
The measure had numerous safeguards
about it and no well meaning persons
need fear. Minister Damon said he
had opposed every law and every
order bordering on this one, but he
must confess that the community had
been brought face to face with condi-
tions which showed that much care
must be taken in conducting the
affairs of the country. He did not be-
lieve his colleagues would introduce
such an act without the necessity was
paramount. He advocated the bill
because the country is face to face
with facts which cannot be cast aside.
Public opinion on the whole bore out
the necessity of passing the measure.

Mr. Haten said that behind one
man against whom anything tangible
could be brought there were twenty
against whom nothing could be
brought. He asked if the country was
yet at the bottom of the facts con-
nected with the recent rebellion. Was
it a spontaneous movement or was it
inspired from abroad? There was
good evidence to show the latter true.
What was to prevent an outside party
introducing a crowd of people from
without the country? "I say we are
still in the face of danger." Such an
act should be looked at fairly and not
interpreted to mean anything not
shown on its face.

On putting the question the bill was
passed by a unanimous vote.
Dr. Wood asked if the Executive
was ready to report upon the
resolutions regarding the discharge
of Government employees to which Min-
ister Hatch replied that an endeavor
had been made to investigate each
case brought up. The absence of Min-
ister King alone prevented the report
being ready. After his return a re-
port would be ready at any time the
Councils might ask for it.

No further business being brought
up the Councils adjourned subject to
the call of the chairman.

FAIRY TALES TOLD BY EXILES.

Tim Murray Gets a Send-Off in
California Papers.

The following extract, taken from
the S. F. Chronicle of March 12th,
is a sample of the information fur-
nished the press by the Hawaiian
exiles now in that city:

The exiles from Hawaii, who form a
little colony in this city, are discus-
sing the chances of a conflict between
the Dole Government and the Ameri-
can League, as it is said that recruits
for the Government will depart on the
steamer for Honolulu, which sails to-
day.

Annexation is said to have strained
the bonds uniting the League and the
Dole administration. The League is
as anxious and clamorous for annexa-
tion as ever, while the Government is
opposed to it under present conditions.
The Wilson tariff law is said to have
caused the change of heart of the Ad-
ministration, and while that law re-
mains on the statute books President
Dole and his Cabinet will make no
advances in the direction of national
union.

No open rupture, so the story goes,
has taken place between the Govern-
ment and the League, but a very in-
teresting encounter is reported as
having taken place recently between
Attorney General W. O. Smith and
T. B. Murray, the president of the
League. The latter, it is stated, is
outspoken in his demands for the
taking of immediate steps for annexa-
tion, and has, thereby, fallen from his
former high favor under the displea-
sure of the Government. A short time
ago he and Smith are said to have had
a cut-and-thrust sort of interview,
which terminated in anger, with a
threat from the Attorney-General
that Murray had better keep an eye
on his actions or he would be locked
up.

This may be mere rumor, but on
top of it comes the information, given
as absolutely true yesterday, that
agents of the Hawaiian Government
are at the present moment engaged
in recruiting men for the army, to be
prepared for any violent demonstra-
tions that may be made by the "scrap-
pers" of the League, headed by the
redoubtable "Tim" Murray.

Ex-soldiers of the United States
Army are said to be preferred and
some are according to the story,
booked for passage on the Australia
this morning. It is even said that
they are to receive pay at the rate of
\$40 per month.

Should the Government wish to
come to an open rupture with Murray
and his immediate followers—that is,
some 300 who believe as strongly and
firmly in annexation as himself—it is
thought that any little precaution
may take in the way of providing dis-
ciplined fighters for its army is not a
piece of bad judgment.

First, last and all the time Murray
is a fighter. The Government is
aware of this, and the newspaper ac-
counts of the various encounters on
the islands, from the revolution of
1893 to the encounters at Diamond
Head two months ago, bear it out.

Tim Murray was given the task of
dismantling the queen's soldiers in the
palace yard and at the armory and he
accomplished both tasks quickly and
without the shedding of one drop of
blood.

In the recent uprising with twenty-
nine men he went against an un-
known number of natives near Moili-
li, variously estimated at from 300 to
400, dispersed them and captured
thirty-four, after having been am-
bushed and having one of his follow-
ers wounded. That's the kind of a
man Murray is, and of such stuff most
of the American League are said to be
made.

It results go down on the steam-
today some very pretty stories from
the islands may be expected soon.
The exiles who will haunt the dock-
for the first news are ready for almost
anything.

CABLE AMENDMENT KILLED.

But Senators Made a Hard Fight For It.

CHARLES FOR PRIVATE COMPANY.
Date of the Bill Not Settled Till Last Day's Session of Congress—House Conference Wins Their Point—Next Congress Expected to be More Friendly.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The proceedings were comparatively tame. In the Senate the naval appropriation bill consumed the time until after 10 o'clock tonight. The amendment of the Committee on Appropriations striking out one of the proposed battleships being, among other things, agreed to. Then Senator Blackburn reported the continued disagreement of the conferees on the Hawaiian cable amendment to the consular and diplomatic bill. He urged the Senate to recede from its stand in favor of the cable, expressing his disapproval of the project, and saying he believed the President would not approve the measure with such a provision. Blackburn confessed that the Democrats had not shown themselves able to cope with the financial question and he thought the cable scheme should also be committed to the next Congress.

Senator Hale followed with a speech in favor of the cable, saying that if this Congress refused the appropriation the next Congress would surely authorize it, and if the President would not sign the bill it would not be very long before a Republican President would have a chance at it.

Senator White of California said that he had favored the cable project and voted for it before. He believed it now necessary for the Senate to recede from the stand it took. The ayes and noes were not ordered, but a number of Senators on the Republican side voted against the motion on the vote vote. This disposed of the consular and diplomatic bill.

Blackburn presented another conference report on the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill stating that no agreement had been reached on the Hawaiian cable, and there was no prospect that the House would ever yield. The bill would fail, he said, if the Senate persisted on the vote about to be taken, in keeping the cable appropriation in the bill. He believed also that the bill was doomed to failure even if the two houses acquiesced in the item.

Hawley quickly asked if it was meant to intimate that the President would veto the bill.

"I am not able to say," replied Blackburn, "that the President would veto it, but I know that if I were the President I would veto it."

Blackburn warned the Senate that another insistence on the cable then might mean an extra session. He thought perhaps that this might be desirable, as he believed it would show the next Congress as helpless in dealing with the financial question as this Congress had been. He moved that the Senate recede from the Hawaiian cable amendment.

White (D.) of California announced that he had heretofore supported the cable item, but he now felt compelled to change his vote.

Blackburn's motion to recede on the cable item was then put to a vote and carried without a division. The conference report on the diplomatic and consular bill was then agreed to.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—The House devoted most of the day to the consideration of the Senate amendment to the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill, appropriating \$500,000 for the construction of a cable to the Hawaiian Islands. Ryan, Bartlett and Sickles spoke in favor of the amendment, which was defeated by a vote of 114 to 152, sixteen Democrats voting for the cable. The bill was then sent to further conference.

Hooker, a member of the Foreign Affairs Committee, opened the debate in opposition to the proposed amendment. By the terms of his amendment, he said, the Government was to own, control and operate this Hawaiian cable. Such a proposition had never been made before. A private enterprise should construct this cable, if it so desired.

Storer deprecated making this matter a party question, but said he realized it was only in this way the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs hoped to defeat this project. Party lines had been broken in the Senate when this amendment was voted into the bill. He called attention to the necessity for the cable as expressed in two of President Cleveland's messages and the recommendations of Mr. Bayard when he was Secretary of State.

MR. CLEVELAND'S PROPER COURSE.

That, said Storer, was when there was a Democrat at the head of that department. Things were different now that there was a Secretary in the State Department who rose above or below party accordingly as he was viewed. Still, if the Administration was now opposed to this cable, the main thing for Cleveland to do would be to send a message to Congress saying he had changed his mind. In conclusion, Storer said that a submarine cable was not as much a necessity to the navy as the electric signal which connects the pilot house with the engine-room of a battleship.

Draper said he favored this cable as a preliminary step toward the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands.

Herrmann declared that to the Pacific Coast the question of a cable connection with Honolulu overshadowed and transcended all others save only that of the construction of the Nicaragua canal. The people of the Hawaiian Islands gave up 50 per cent of their trade. More of our ships entered the port of Honolulu than any other port in the world last year, Liverpool not excepted. Aside from the commercial reasons for the construction of this cable, there were patriotic and public reasons.

Harter thought this cable should be laid by private capital, and, he concluded, private parties had appeared before the committee and asked for a charter for this purpose. Ryan thought this Democratic House could well afford, in the closing hours of the session to show its sympathy with merchants desiring to extend our trade by voting an appropriation for the construction of this cable.

SICKLES' ELOQUENT SUPPORT.

Sickles earnestly supported the cable proposition. He was compelled to appeal from the judgment of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs to that of the Senate Committee. As an American he had a platform of his own. He favored annexation. As a Democrat he found his warrant in the policy of Jefferson, who annexed Louisiana, and of Jackson, who annexed Texas. If party lines trammelled him on a question like this he would break them asunder as he had done before. There could be no partisanship in Americanism.

"My speaker," Sickles concluded, "my span of life has not much longer to run, yet I hope to live to see the star of the Republic of the Pacific add its tropical splendor to the star of the Western Hemisphere."

McCrea closed the debate, and in the course of his remarks denied that Mr. Cleveland had ever endorsed a proposition for the construction of a Hawaiian cable by the Government. He had merely favored the incorporation of a company to lay such a cable.

The vote was then taken on Hitt's motion that the House agree to the Senate amendment. Hitt demanded the ayes and noes, and the roll was called. His motion was lost, 114 to 152. The vote was practically a party one, the Republicans and Populists voting for the building of the cable and the Democrats against it.

Without division the House, on motion of McCrea, non-concurred in the amendment and further conference was ordered.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—The House today insisted upon its disagreement to the Senate amendment to the proposed Hawaiian cable. The California delegation voted solidly as before for the appropriation, but the majority against the cable was practically the same as when the matter was before the House.

Representative Stone of Pennsylvania, who offered the bill in the House for an independent cable to Japan by the way of Honolulu, said to a Chronicle correspondent that if the amendment to the consular and diplomatic bill was defeated he would immediately try to get through his own measure, asking unanimous consent therefor, if necessary, to get it up.

The Senate is still firm, but opinions differ as to whether it will ultimately yield or not. Senator Perkins was inclined to think that the Senate would stand firm, but Senator White, on the contrary, spoke in rather dubious terms of the ultimate result of the proposition.

Senator Perkins and Representative Stone had a conference upon the subject, and they determined upon a line of action in the event of the defeat of the proposition embodied in the consular and diplomatic bill. They will both then endeavor to get through a bill for a private cable.

WASHINGTON (D. C.), March 5.—Senator White left Washington for California at 10 o'clock tonight. Before his departure he outlined to the Examiner correspondent his views on the Hawaiian cable.

"While I have always been opposed to the annexation of Hawaii," he said, "principally because of the undesirable population of those islands, I recognize the necessity of some speedy and convenient communication with that portion of the world. It may often happen that our war vessels, and merchantmen as well, will feel the necessity of speedy communication. The Hawaiian Islands are located at a convenient point almost in mid-ocean and a saving of 2000 miles, which distance would be canceled in the event the cable is laid, is a most important matter, I think, to us. Besides, I look for an extension to Asia, and if such an enterprise were accomplished we could undoubtedly make arrangements with the British Government, which controls telegraphic communication from Nagasaki through the Indian Ocean, the Red Sea, the Suez Canal and the Mediterranean Sea, and also with the Russian Government's line from St. Petersburg to Vladivostok. This would give us through communication with Asiatic and European centers. I think the advocates of the cable made a mistake in connecting it with the annexation project. Because of this circumstance much opposition was engendered. I advocated the construction of a cable, and twice urged insistence by the Senate conferees upon the amendment providing for construction; but when I ascertained that the House, after considering the matter three times, stood without change in opposition—there being a majority of from 36 to 38 votes against the project—I recognized that it would not do to maintain my personal view. My action might have been different had it not been that the cable proposition was inserted in a bill providing for the support of the consular and diplomatic service. Hence I was forced to choose between the defeat of the entire measure and the enactment of a competent appropriation bill covering consular and diplomatic matters, but excluding cable construction. I did not hesitate to accept the bill as it came from the House rather than to precipitate a financial crisis as far as our diplomatic representatives are concerned. I think that the cable will be constructed by this Government. I believe that the next Congress will pass a bill similar to the Senate amendment. There is no danger of the interference of the British Government, because there can be no session of Necker Island, and no granting of any right of property there without the concurrence of the United States. I do not believe that any act of Congress is necessary, but I think the Executive and the Senate must concur in modifying existing treaty stipulations before Great Britain can land upon any soil over which the Hawaiian Government has jurisdiction."

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 8.—During the debate on the Hawaiian cable amendment in the Senate Mr. Blackburn said the most strenuous effort had been made for many days to retain this appropriation. He said the struggle could be continued no longer. If the bill was to be engendered and sent to the Executive it must be passed tonight. Rather than clog the wheels of our foreign service, stop the salaries of our ambassadors and ministers, Mr. Blackburn said he would move to recede from the cable amendment.

Mr. Pettigrew urged that the Senate recede. This \$500,000 was only the first step toward a vast outlay. Let England build the cable. There was no fear of England. Let her enter upon a contest with the United States. The United States would sweep her commerce from the seas and overrun and capture Canada.

Mr. Lodge in his reply to Mr. Pettigrew had a large map hung before the Senate, graphically showing by the various colors the British naval stations in the Atlantic and Pacific. By means of lines of various length Mr. Lodge showed the comparative naval strength of the United States and Great Britain. There was great interest in the map, and the galleries broke into loud and long hand clapping when Mr. Lodge dramatically said: "Let the United States once plant its flag on that Hawaiian soil and no nation on the face of the earth will ever haul it down."

The demonstration in the galleries was so long and loud that the presiding officer threatened to clear the galleries.

Mr. Morgan closed at 12:45 a. m., having spoken nearly two hours. Mr. Blackburn's motion to recede on the Hawaiian island cable was then defeated.

FOR THE CABLE.

Thurston Responds to a Toast at a Banquet.

TRENTON (N. J.), Feb. 23.—At the annual banquet of the Trenton Board of Trade last night the Hon. Lorrin A. Thurston, Hawaiian Minister to the United States, responded to the toast, "The Commercial Control of the Pacific." After expressing his pride in representing the youngest republic in the world, Mr. Thurston quoted figures showing the magnitude and the growth of commerce in the Pacific Ocean. Not a vessel, he said, could go across the Pacific Ocean without stopping at Hawaii for coal. The great nations are taking strides in subsidizing the traffic in the Pacific, paying greater attention to the Pacific Islands than to Africa.

Canada has recognized the value of the commerce of the Pacific, and has started four steamship companies from Vancouver, and every effort is being made to push trade.

Mr. Thurston said one of the means of establishing closer relations with Hawaii was by building the proposed cable. This he earnestly advocated.

THE INJURED INNOCENTS LEARY.

They Give the Romancing Newspaper Reporter a Wide Berth.

ONE VERY NERVOUS PASSENGER.

He Felt Sure That the Australia Would Sink—Billy Aldrich Will Pay His Bills—Francis Harden as Journalist—Some Personal Mention of Honolulu People.

SAN FRANCISCO, Mar. 4.—The steamer Australia arrived here on last Saturday morning, to the surprise of many people on board. This is the reason: We had a fellow passenger named Ficke, who proved to be a very nervous individual. He had a tip that the vessel would never reach San Francisco, and when questioned about the matter he would not give a satisfactory explanation for his strange feeling. He was constantly expressing sorrow because he did not wait over for the Arawa, and each time the vessel creaked he would nearly collapse.

On the fourth night out his nerves received a shock that he will never recover from. The officers of the vessel found that smoke was issuing from the main hatch. The supposed was that the coal was on fire, but happily it turned out that "back smoke" from the funnel was the cause of the trouble. But few of the passengers knew anything of the matter until it was all over. At the time when the smoke was discovered most of the male passengers were in the smoking-room trying to "do" one another out of a dollar at the classic game of "cinch." When they heard of the ship's escape the winners were glad and the losers declared that Mr. Ficke was a genuine "Jinks Hoodoo."

The vessel arrived early in the morning, and before we were docked a number of newspaper men boarded us to interview the "injured innocents," who left their stamping ground in preference to standing trial. The reporters did not learn much, however, as each "innocent" seemed to have a wise attachment to his jaw.

Among the boarders was Francis Leo Harden. He mingled freely among the passengers and fired question after question at anyone he was acquainted with. According to his story, he is a reporter on a San Francisco paper, but this is not believed to be a fact. He was attired in a suit of clothes, a little worse for wear; a modish hat and an overcoat that had a "had-me down" appearance. He was immeasurably glad to see the "innocents" and in talking, expressed his satisfaction for not being in Honolulu when the rebellion started out.

They tell a good story about Harden: It seems that a paper published a long story about his going to Maui with 200 men, with the intention of finally swooping down on Honolulu and wiping out the Dole Government. After the story was published, Harden declared it was a fact and was anxious to discover how the reporter learned of his plan.

It appears that the letters from Wilcox that appeared in the Call were written to Harden. He showed me one which had been written during last December. Harden is now strutting about the prominent streets and looks more like a queer actor than a revolutionist or a newspaper writer.

"Billy" Aldrich is about town. He looks as contented as it is possible for any one to look, after they have sneaked out of town to avoid anxious creditors. He says he is an annexationist, and attributes his change of heart to the ex-queen's abdication. As he expresses it, "she flew the coop" and now he does not want anything to do with royalists, so he says. He also declares that he is going to pay his bills—but that is another story.

There are but few Honoluluites at the Occidental Hotel now. Among the guests are Alexander Young and family. They will soon leave for Europe to make a long tour. Mr. Young has purchased a fruit farm for Alexander Jr., who will devote his time in the fruit-culture line.

I saw Alexander Cartwright the other day. He looks brown and hearty. He came up from his ranch in the southern part of the State to spend a few weeks in town.

John Emmelhut will depart in a day or so for the East on business connected with the pineapple cannery. He has been detained here awaiting the arrival of his sister.

William, better known as "Billy" Charlock, will soon shake San Francisco dust and return to Honolulu, the land of the free and the home of Colonel Thomas Lucas. Billy says he will be mighty glad to rejoin his friends. He claims that the hard pavements make his feet sore. I agree with him on the last proposition.

Colonel Macfarlane will not return home as soon as he expected. If he finishes his business in time he will board the China, which will leave here the latter part of this month.

I met Henry Hebbard the other day. He looks well and takes a lively interest in Hawaiian affairs. He says he is located here for good.

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As my friend "Biff" Hall observes, the weather is good; we try to be good, the same to you.

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WORK OF LABOR COMMISSION.

Chairman Armstrong and Commissioner Severance on Hawaii.

Mr. Severance, of the Labor Commission, who has been spending the last two weeks in the Hilo district of Hawaii, writes that the planters in that district have given every information possible to further the work, both in personal interviews and in reply to the numerous written questions addressed them by the Commission.

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Mrs. Wm. E. Baringer, Olive Ridge, N. Y.

Erysipelas in the Face

Nearly Blind, But Perfectly Cured

Health, Appetite and Strength Renewed by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass."
"Hood's Sarsaparilla is splendid. I had long been troubled with erysipelas, and three times had it in my head and face. I became nearly blind and my hair all came out. My husband wished me to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. I only took three bottles before

I Was Free

from my old-time trouble and long sufferings. It has never returned until last winter while I was ill with the grip, a slight attack broke out on my face. After my sickness I was not well; became easily tired and lost my appetite. I resumed taking Hood's Sarsaparilla and am

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

now using the fourth bottle and can run up and down stairs as spry as ever. The tired feeling is gone and I have a good appetite." Mrs. Wm. E. Baringer, Olive Ridge, New York.

Hood's Pills cure all liver ills, biliousness, jaundice, indigestion, sick headache.

HOOPER DRUG COMPANY, Wholesale Agents.

CASTLE & COOKE

LIMITED,

IMPORTERS,

BUILDERS' HARDWARE

—AND—

GENERAL

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Plantation Supplies,

Steel Plows,

made expressly for Island Work with extra parts.

CANE KNIVES,

Agricultural Implements!

CARPENTERS', BLACKSMITHS'

—AND—

MACHINISTS' TOOLS

Painters' Supplies,

Blake's Steam Pumps,

Weston's Centrifugals,

Wilcox & Gibbs' Sewing Machines

LUBRICATING OILS,

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

CASTLE & COOKE Ld

IMPORTERS,

Hardware and General Merchandise

Castle & Cooke Ld.

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CASE OF SCHOONER WAHLBERG.

Captain Martin Is In San Francisco
But Refuses to Talk

CONTEST TO BE MADE IN COURT.

Schooner Held for Departing to a Foreign Port Without Delivering a Manifest of Cargo—Important Precedent Likely to be Established by Trial.

SAN FRANCISCO, Mar. 27.—Captain Matthew Martin is in the city, and since receiving highly encouraging advice from Attorney E. P. Cole he doesn't care much who knows it. His whereabouts has not been before announced in the papers since the prompt seizure of the schooner H. C. Wahlberg at San Diego February 13.

This skipper, who looks like a mild-mannered but strong and courageous young mariner, is the captain and ostensible owner of the schooner which is supposed to have taken from this port to the Hawaiian Islands the rifles and munitions of war which armed the revolutionists of the island republic. His schooner remains under seizure by the Government with a customs inspector and deputy marshal aboard of her as she rides at anchor in San Diego Bay. Since he is no longer afraid of arrest, Martin is mainly interested in getting his schooner back without paying any heavy fines. Pending the recovery of the vessel he maintains a discreet silence concerning the details of the mysterious and undoubtedly highly interesting voyage of the H. C. Wahlberg.

The legal situation of the schooner was yesterday placed by Attorney Cole in a light quite different from that given by the press dispatches of the last few days, which represented the schooner as having been seized for "violation of the neutrality laws" and being in danger of confiscation.

In fact the schooner has not been seized for violating any neutrality laws and is not in danger of confiscation. If Captain Martin would give Collector Fisher at San Diego \$500 he could have his schooner and all would be over. He was badly scared at first, but finds that all he has to fight for is this \$500.

"Red Martin," as he is known on the water front, is not an expert in international and admiralty laws, and when the United States Government, represented by Collector Fisher, swooped down on his mysterious craft when it suddenly and quietly dropped into the southern port he scratched his head and with his crew took to the brush, metaphorically speaking. A week ago he slipped back to San Francisco, and the other day he went to see Mr. Cole. Cole smoked several cigars while studying digests and reports, and then told Martin that he was all right. Then Cole demanded by telegraph of Collector Fisher why the schooner H. C. Wahlberg was held. Fisher replied by wire and mail and wrote to Captain Martin the following notice, which explains the situation:

"You are hereby notified that this office is in possession of evidence to the effect that you have violated Section 4197 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, viz.: by departing on a voyage to a foreign port without delivering a manifest of all the cargo on board your schooner previous to her departure from the port of San Francisco, Cal., on November 23, 1894, and for which you are liable to a penalty of \$500. If the amount of this fine is not paid within ten days from date hereof the matter will be reported to the United States attorney for prosecution. Respectfully yours, JOHN C. FISHER."

Consul Wilder and the Hawaiian Government are supposed to be after the enterprising schooner, and will likely furnish evidence and stimulus for a prosecution. The case may become a celebrated one, and may furnish another important precedent even if the matter legally involved is only a \$500 fine.

The little schooner, which is fifty feet long and can carry twenty-seven tons, used to be a sealer belonging to J. W. Crew. The crew libeled her for wages, and she was sold, by order of court, on November 20th. Matthew Martin, for years a mate on coasting steamers, bought the vessel for \$1750. He may have frugally saved up that much money, but some people have thought that, in the light of subsequent events, the manner and circumstances of the purchase seem suspicious.

Three days after purchase the schooner cleared on an "otter and seal hunting expedition," which made papers for any foreign port unnecessary. A manifest showing supplies and the eight rifles allowed was filed. It is told that after she slipped over to Sausalito the tug Ida W took the rifles and cartridges over to her and towed her to sea at 11 o'clock at night. Nothing was heard of the schooner from November 23 to February 12, when she returned to San Diego with no sealskins and no loud excuses for being there. That the arms received by the Hawaiian revolutionists were received from a schooner twenty-five miles or so off Waimanalo by Captain Davies of the steamer Waimanalo and landed at night at Waikiki was fully established at Honolulu by the confession of Capt. Davis and other evidence. Capt. Davies thought the schooner's name was the H. W. Wiebert. The cargo landed consisted of 180 rifles and belts and 20,000 cartridges. Only a string of circumstantial evidence has caused the suspicion and belief that the schooner was the H. C. Wahlberg.

Captain Martin was closeted with Attorney Cole yesterday. He is an intelligent, good-looking seaman, who is not particularly garrulous. He referred questions to "my representative," and the lawyer very naturally wanted to do the talking. Mr. Cole would talk for an hour about de-

visions of the Circuit Court of Appeals, but he declined to tell the story of the Wahlberg's trip.

"When this case is ended I'll tell the story, but there's \$500 pending now," he said.

"The Collector had no more authority to seize that schooner than he had to seize you," Mr. Cole explained, "and a half an hour ago I sent a telegram to Collector Fisher telling him that if the schooner is not promptly released we will sue him for the release and personally for damages. The statute under which the schooner is held deals with vessels that clear for a foreign port. This schooner cleared on a hunting expedition and not for a foreign port, and so is not liable under the statute. Besides, the schooner filed a manifest that was correct at the time she cleared. I talked with Assistant District Attorney Knight today and he said that he didn't see any warrant for holding the vessel. If there is a suit it will be tried here."

"We deny that Captain Martin carried a cargo of arms to the Hawaiian revolutionists; but even if he did he had a perfect right to do so. The Iata case decided that point. There is no law or decision denying to a private American citizen the right to sell munitions of war to a belligerent in another country. That was the ground upon which the Iata was discharged. Granting, for argument, that what they say about the Wahlberg's trip is true, the case would be parallel to that of the schooner Robert and Minnie, which took arms from this port and transferred them to the Iata. That schooner was seized, but she was released and the libel dismissed by Judge Ross."

So the defense will contend that the H. C. Wahlberg did not clear for a "foreign port," and if she did carry a cargo of arms to languid tropic seas it was nobody's business.

But there was no long story of that mysterious voyage forthcoming from lawyer or client.

"Well, did the schooner really carry a cargo of arms?" was asked of the feeling-much-better skipper.

"Ask my attorney," he replied with a smile.

"We deny that she carried arms," said Mr. Cole, "but we don't want to tell the story now. They make charges; let them prove them. The schooner wasn't within thirty miles of the Hawaiian coast."

"Further than that," put in the captain.

"Did the schooner go in the interests of the insurgents?" was asked.

"Well, as to that I decline to say," replied Mr. Cole, who evidently thought his client a jewel in not talking too much.

"Where is the crew now?" was asked of the captain.

"Oh, they were paid off and they scattered, and he doesn't know where they are now," replied Attorney Cole.

"But why did the schooner return to San Diego from a seal-hunting expedition?"

"Well, Captain Martin thought he could do some trading down the Mexican coast and get something for his schooner to do while it was such hard times up here. Then he was going after a load of guano, I believe; were you not, captain?"

"Yes, I wanted to get a load of guano on the Mexican coast," the captain testified.

Down at San Diego they have been looking out for the schooner Alcaide, on which vague rumor has fastened the suspicion of having met the H. C. Wahlberg off San Clemente Island and taken some refugees or something to the Mexican coast. Captain Martin laughed, and said that he never heard of the schooner before and had met no schooner at all there or anywhere else.

BRITISH SLOOP NYPHE.

Uneventful Passage of Thirteen Days from Santiago, Chili.

H. B. M. S. Nympe, Huntingford, commander, arrived Sunday morning at 11 o'clock, after a rather uneventful passage of 13 days from Santiago, Chili. When out ten days, her monotonous experience of light winds was changed for the trades, which she kept to port. During the passage not a sail was sighted.

The Nympe has been cruising along the Central American coast since October of last year. Previous to that time she was at various other ports, spending nearly a year's time at Callao. She left Esquimalt on October 10th, 1893, and, after remaining here for ten days, will return to that port.

The Nympe is a twin-screw sloop-of-war of 1400 tons. I. H. P. 1400 N. D. (2000 F. D.). She carries 143 men and officers. Following are the officers:

George Huntingford, commander; Patrick M. Stewart, lieutenant; (N.) Bertram M. Chambers, second lieutenant; Ernest L. C. Muntz, third lieutenant; Charles E. C. Webb, paymaster; Robert S. S. Norgate, chief engineer; Henry E. South, Thomas O. Jameson, assistant engineers; George J. L. Stroud, gunner; Richard J. Chappe, boatswain (in lieu of sub-lieutenant).

Read the following extract from a letter of Chas. M. Gutfeld, of Reedley, Fresno Co., Cal. "It is with pleasure I tell you that by one day's use of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy I was relieved of a very severe cold. My head was completely stopped up and I could not sleep at night. I can recommend this remedy. A cold nearly always starts in the head and afterwards extends to the throat and lungs. By using this remedy freely as soon as the cold has been contracted it will cure the cold at once and prevent it from extending to the lungs. For sale by all medical dealers, BENSON, SMITH & Co., Agents."

The HAWAIIAN GAZETTE COMPANY manufacture rubber stamps

WAIL OF THE HAWAIIAN EXILES.

Charles Creighton Acts as Spokesman and Airs Their Grievances.

He Says Most of Them Will Return to the Islands After Martial Law Is Lifted.

Contrary to general expectation the majority of the persons who left the islands recently rather than stand trial for complicity in the late insurrection, have refrained from rushing into print and airing their grievances. In this respect at least the political exiles show exceedingly good judgment. The San Francisco Examiner of March 3d has the following to say regarding some of the parties who arrived in that city:

The Hawaiian exiles who came on the Australia yesterday said they were very glad to land in a country where they will not be followed by spies. According to their story the Government at no time made any specific charges against them, and they were deported at the instigation of their enemies and on the order of Marshal Hitchcock, who has unlimited authority under the reign of martial law.

"Most of us intend to return and make the islands our home after martial law is lifted," said Charles Creighton last night. Mr. Creighton is one of the exiles, and he says he was unable to induce the Government to make any charges against him.

"We signed a paper," he said, "wherein we agreed to leave the country, but none of us were allowed to keep a duplicate of it. Such an enforced agreement to leave the country is not binding, because it was signed under the duress of imprisonment. It cannot prevent an American citizen from returning to Hawaii."

"The principal prisoners are very sick men. They were not well when arrested, and their imprisonment has made them worse. Charles Gulick, V. V. Ashford and Major W. H. Seward in particular cannot survive the confinement, food and hard labor, for they are men of proud spirits and delicate constitutions."

Most of those who arrived will go East or to Europe, but Peterson and Creighton will remain in San Francisco, at least until the reign of martial law ends.

ROAD BUILDING IN KAU.

People Think There is Plenty of Work for Their Prisoners.

News from the Sugar Mills—Two Deaths From the H. A. Co. Road Accident.

KAU, (Hawaii), March 13.—Another Japanese who was injured in the late accident on the Hawaiian Agricultural Company road has died making a total of two. The other six are fast recovering from their injuries.

Judge Waipulani has been confined to his bed for some time and is now beginning to get around.

Judge Kekani Pa fined five Hawaiians and two Chinese \$100 each for stealing one of the H. A. Co. cars. As they cannot pay the fine they will rusticate on the Hilo road for over six months. General opinion here is that the prisoners should be kept in this district at work on the roads and not send them to Hilo. If they have no horses they have to walk all that distance and there is very little shelter from the rain between Waiohinu and the Volcano.

The Peter Lee road is in a fair condition from Pabala to the Volcano, but cannot be compared with the Hilo road. It is hoped the coming legislature will make an appropriation to build a good substantial road.

The Helea road is not completed yet. The work has been waiting over a month for the surveyor to come and survey a new piece, which will complete the road. When this is finished we can drive from Waiohinu to Hilo.

Mr. Augst is in the district and has placed a good number of shares here, and also a good list of subscribers for the Kona and Kau Telephone Company.

Naalehu mill is through for the season. Honuapa will finish in a short time.

Hutchinson plantation has turned out over five thousand tons for the season.

The W. G. Hall will not get any sugar from Kau for some time after Honuapa closes down.

Labor Commissioner Armstrong arrived by the Hall from Kona and went on to Hilo.

From the Moment of Birth use CUTICURA SOAP



It is not only the purest, sweetest, and most refreshing of nursery and toilet soaps, but it contains delicate emollient properties, which purify and beautify the skin, and prevent skin blemishes, whether simple or hereditary, from becoming life-long afflictions.

Mothers Mothers

To know that a single application of the CUTICURA REMEDIES will afford instant relief, permit rest and sleep, and point to a speedy and economical cure of torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning, and scaly humors, and not to use them without a moment's delay, is to fail in your duty. Cures made in childhood are speedy, economical, and permanent.

Sold throughout the world. Price, CUTICURA, 50c.; SOAP, 25c.; RESOLVENT, \$1. BENSON SMITH & CO., HONOLULU, H. I.
225 All about Baby's Skin, Scalp, and Hair, mailed free to any address.

SUFFERERS FROM ASTHMA ARE REQUESTED TO PERUSE THE PAMPHLET ON THE

Himalya Asthma-Remedy

THE NEWLY DISCOVERED

SPECIFIC for ASTHMA.

The Pamphlet doesn't cost anything—the cure only

Two Dollars.

Call on or address the

HOLLISTER DRUG COMPANY

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Choice Havana Cigars

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Pacific Guano and Fertilizer COMPANY.

G. N. WILCOX, President. T. MAY, Auditor.
J. F. HACKFELD, Vice-President. E. SUHR, Secretary and Treasurer.

P. O. BOX 484. MUTUAL TEL. 467.

OUR NEW WORK AT KALIHU being completed, we are now ready to furnish all kinds of

ARTIFICIAL FERTILIZERS!

ALSO CONSTANTLY ON HAND

Pacific Guano, Potash, Sulphate of Ammonia, Nitrate of Soda, Calcined Fertilizer (Salts ETC., ETC., ETC., ETC., ETC.)

Special attention given to analysis of soils by our Agricultural Chemist. All goods are guaranteed in every respect. For further particulars apply to

PACIFIC GUANO AND FERTILIZER COMPANY

DR. W. AVERDAM, Manager.

H. Hackfeld & Co.

are just in receipt of large importations of their Iron Bars, Iron, Isoburg and "J. C. Puffer" from Europe and by a number of vessels from America consisting of

A Large and Complete Assortment OF—

DRY GOODS,

—SUCH AS—
Prints, Ginghams, Cottons, Sheetings, Denims, Tickings, Ragoutas, Drills, Mosquito Netting, Curtains, Linens.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF DRESS GOODS, ZEPHYRS, ETC in the latest styles.

A splendid line of FLANNELS, black and colored MERINOS and CASHMERES, SATINS, VELVETS and FLUSHES, CRAPE, &c.

TAILORS' GOODS,

a full assortment, Silesias, Sleeveless, Stiffeners, Italian Cloth, Molekins, Meltons, Serge, Kammergarn &c., &c., &c.

Clothing, Underwear, Shawls,

Blankets, Quilts, Towels, Tablecloths, Napkins, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Hosiery, Hats, Umbrellas, Rugs and Carpets, Ribbons, Laces and Embroidery, Outfitters, Perfumery and Soaps, &c., &c., &c., &c., &c.

—A large variety of—

SADDLES,

Vienna and Iron Garden Furniture, Reichenstein & Seiler Pianos, Iron Bedsteads, &c.

American and European Groceries, Liquors, Beers and Mineral Waters, Oils and Fats, Canned Soda, Sugar, Rice and Cabbages, Sail Twine and Wrapping Twine, Wrapping Paper, Burlaps, Filterpress Cloth,

Roofing Slates, Square and Arch Firebricks, Lubricating Grease

Sheet Zinc, Sheet Lead, Plain Galv. Iron—Best and 3 Best, Galv. Corrugated Iron

Steel Rails, 18 and 20, R. R. Bolts, Spikes and Fishplates, R. R. Steel Sleepers.

Market Baskets, Demijohns and Corks, &c.

—ALSO—

Hawaiian Sugar and Rice,

Golden Gate, Diamond, Sperry's, Merchants' and Eldorado Flour,

Salmon, Corned Beef, &c., &c., &c., &c., &c.

For sale on the most liberal terms and at lowest prices.

BY

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NEAR CUSTOM HOUSE, HONOLULU.

Imported and Dealer in

Japanese Provisions,

Dry Goods,

AND EVERY LINE OF

JAPANESE MANUFACTURE.

Island Jorders faithfully filled at reasonable prices, in quantities to suit.

P. O. BOX 116. MUT. TEL. 592.

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Steel and Iron Ranges

STOVES AND FIXTURES.

House Keeping Goods

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Kitchen Utensils.

AGATE WARE, RUBBER HOSE

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Plumbing, Tin, Copper

—AND—

Sheet Iron Work.

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HAWAIIAN GAZETTE
SEMI-WEEKLY.

FRIDAY, MARCH 19, 1895

The ex-queen's statement before the Military Commission miscarried in its foreign effect. No one has, thus far, succeeded in fooling all the people all of the time.

The March number of the Hawaiian Planters' Monthly is one that will be read with general interest. This publication, always rife with modern ideas of benefit to the planters of the island, is ably edited, and is a credit to the literature of the country.

The sound advice given the Japanese emigrants from Hiroshima will certainly be appreciated in this country. The Japanese are loyal if nothing more, and give studious and patriotic attention to the admonition of their rulers. We should be fortunate indeed if the same course were followed by the officials of nations from which far less patriotic subjects come to our shores.

By the recent retirement of Rear Admiral Greer, of the United States Navy, Rear Admiral George Brown becomes the senior and highest officer in the navy. His elevation to that position affords great pleasure to his many friends here in Hawaii. It was Admiral Brown who, in 1890, when King Kalakaua was in feeble health, offered him passage in his flagship, the Charleston, and conveyed him to San Francisco; and three months later, after the King's death, brought his body back to this city. Probably no American officer ever endeared himself as much to any foreign people as he did to the Hawaiians. Those who were here when he took leave, in 1891, will never forget the extraordinary demonstrations of affection attending the hookupu given to him on the wharf. And most certainly he will not.

ONE of the most miraculous bits of news brought from the Coast yesterday was the conversion of Charles Nordhoff, who has, doubtless, in the past maligned the Republic and its friends in Hawaii as no other correspondent in the world. After reading the Honolulu papers carefully, Nordhoff comes to the conclusion that such men as Wilcox and Ashford should be hanged and the ex-queen deported. Though he will probably find a large majority who will coincide with his recent opinions, they would have exerted a broader influence had he in the past shown himself possessed of average common sense. The poor fellow, like Paramount Bleunt, was so completely snowed under in consequence of his previous wise, judicial utterances, it is not to be wondered that even at this late day he blossoms anew in hopes of gaining favor with the popular mind. His fate is sealed, however. As an expert on Hawaiian affairs, Charles Nordhoff is dead to the world.

THE opposition to the "Dangerous Persons Act" seems to be based on a narrow foundation. To say there is no necessity of such a measure indicates a peculiar interpretation of the signs of the times. Though the Government did come out of the recent troubles with flying colors, there is nothing to prove that others of anarchistic tendency may come to the country or that there may be developments among those already with us. The time to throw out a protecting arm is in times of general quiet. No well-meaning person or persons need have the slightest fear from oppression by virtue of the Act. It muzzles no one in a free expression of critical opinions, but does give an opportunity for the Government to handle the enemies of law and order, and give the community the protection which all men have a right to expect. If the country were to wait for a criminal act to be committed before passing laws to deal with the culprit, we should have a very similar situation to that proposed by the opposition.

CABLE APPROPRIATION DIED HARD.

The returns from the United States Congress so far as Hawaiian matters are concerned were not unexpected. The Fifty-third Congress goes down to history as remarkable for what it failed to do. The Hawaiian cable appropriation was a mere bugaboo compared with the mass of important matters which the American people were demanding action upon. It may be noted with more or less satisfaction that the cable amendment stayed with the Diplomatic and Consular bill until the defeat of the latter seemed imminent. The Senate held to its position with a tenacity that may augur well for the future. Hawaii like the United States must look to the new Congress for assistance meanwhile increasing the activity of the agitation on this end of the line. It now becomes a question whether it would not be policy for this Government to increase its once proffered subsidy to an amount which would guarantee a private corporation a two per cent. interest on the estimated investment of \$1,500,000. The cable is bound to come. That the late Congress has let its opportunities go by the board and further played the part of the dog in the manger, is not necessarily a death blow. Fortunately there are other courts of appeal which are heartily interested in the Pacific cable construction, and this slight setback if it may be so regarded should move this country to more strenuous efforts in its own behalf. Cable matters are in abeyance but far from being defeated.

A NECESSARY PROTECTION.

One of the arguments put forth by the opponents of the Lawless Intentions Act is that the Executive has power enough and already too little attention is paid to petitions, the failure to report on the discharge of Government employees accused of disloyalty being cited as an example of the latter. It is further held that there is no necessity for the law at present, and the men who carried guns during the late trouble are ready to stand by the Government when any similar emergency arises.

Taking it for granted that the Executive has been slow in its action upon the disposal of lukewarm and disloyal clerks and officers of the department, we should like to know whose fault it is if this continues. The petition in question went to the Executive through the Advisory Council, and if any member of the latter body considers that sufficient time has elapsed for the consideration by the Executive, it is his privilege to ask what has been done in the matter. It is his duty to do so rather than express opinions outside and keep silent in the Councils. If a satisfactory answer is not received to the first questioning, put the query a second time, a third time or as many times as is necessary to get what is wanted. The Advisory Council is for nothing if not for a free and open expression of opinion.

The very word advisory ought to impress every member of the Council with what object he occupies a seat in the legislative body of the nation. No man ever found out what time a train was to start by sitting a speechless dummy in the waiting room and finding fault because some railway official did not read his mind and come to tell him what he wanted to know. So far as the Act in question is concerned, the suggestion to substitute for the words "or to the private rights of life, liberty or property" a phrase less sweeping, is a good one. It is well to guard against a possible abuse that might arise from generalities. We have no doubt of the readiness of supporters of the Government to respond to a call to put down armed resistance, but the just such an Act as the one in question that will enable the officials to nip insurrections in the bud and free the community of the rakings and scrapings of the anarchic world whose chief aim is to make trouble. It is a protecting arm which, in view of the peculiar conditions of the country the people can ill afford to cast aside.

FOR PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.

At this time when the community is contemplating extensive improvements about the city by laying out new streets and repairing others, we are particularly fortunate in having as a visitor Prof. B. G. Northrop of Connecticut. While Prof. Northrop is noted throughout the United States as an educator and an authority on social science he has perhaps gained his most lasting fame as the originator and organizer of the Village Improvement society movement, which though started in a small way has become general throughout New England, and is fast being adopted in the cities and towns of the West.

The Village Improvement society is an organization of private citizens which takes in hand the advance of public improvements, the details of which are often overlooked in consequence of the changing personnel of the officers of the municipality. It is an educator as well as agitator. Many communities have increased the value of private property and added to the comforts of life resulting from the construction of beautiful drives, better sidewalks, parks and lawns, by taking advantage of what may be brought about by systematically harnessing the blessings of nature. What the societies have done and may do, Professor Northrop has clearly mapped out in an interesting article in the March number of the Forum. In that article the professor says: "It is essential to maintain an entire separation of local affairs from State or national politics." In this very point, together with the activity and liberality of private citizens, the movement has achieved its success. Politics may change and parties may wrangle, but the work of the body of citizens interested in beautifying their surroundings goes on without cessation. The Improvement Society may use the political party to obtain small appropriations, but the political party never makes a tool of the Improvement Society.

The possibilities of the city of Honolulu, in fact every community in the Hawaiian Islands, by virtue of the beauty of natural surroundings and what may be wrought by the landscape architect, make this country particularly fruitful ground for the inauguration of an improvement society movement. Aside from the increased attractions that may be offered to tourists, there is over and above all the benefits and comforts that may be derived by those making their home in this country. We must begin in a small way. "The education of a community is a slow process, but once happily begun it advances with acceleration."

Prof. Northrop has consented during his short stay in the country to deliver a public lecture upon this work to which he has given so much of his time and attention. It is certainly to be hoped that he may create an interest which shall prove our people something more than good listeners.

OF ALL the idiotic and disgraceful articles published concerning affairs in this country, the latest on the American League shows to what means despicable spite and an entire lack of fairness and decency will lead some men to resort. Possibly these articles may have a final good effect by prompting an interest to know the truth, which when spread abroad must of course react in our favor. It would be a good thing, however, to ferret out the author of any one of the infamous stories of this character that have been published in the States, and make an example of him.

This seems to be a year of political disturbance. Cuba has now come to the front with an insurrection on her hands. Every government has thus far, however, shown its ability to hold its own and discourage a mere resistance as a method of securing political ends.

QUERY.—When President Cleveland makes his tour of the world will he visit the Hawaiian Islands?

PROBLEMS FOR AMERICAN STATESMEN

Consequent to the failure of the Fifty-third Congress to reach a decision on the financial problem of the United States, the general moulding of party lines to quiet the clamor of the Western free silver demands is looked upon as a foregone conclusion in both of the great political organizations. Ex-Speaker Reed's disposition to show a leaning towards the "silverites" indicates his recognition of the change his opinions must undergo to make his position as an aspirant for the Presidential Candidacy more stable. The Republicans are very likely to meet the solution of financial troubles by advocating an increased revenue by higher tariff at the same time making satisfactory concessions to the silver wing of the West.

The San Francisco Bulletin, in reviewing the work of the last Congress, and the problems confronting the Democrats, says:

"The record of the Fifty-third Congress is chiefly notable for what it has failed to do. At its first session a tariff bill was passed which has so far failed to bring the benefits expected. Still it was an affirmative act. The two Houses agreed upon it, but the President refused to sign it. Nothing was done whatever toward the settlement of many issues. The Nicaragua Canal bill failed apparently for want of time. The Pacific cable bill failed for want of votes. Thus the two opportunities afforded Congress to define a national foreign policy were handed over to the Congress whose legal existence commences today. The Congress which has just expired is more pregnant of meaning in its foreshadowings than in immediate results. One of the coming events clearly indicated is a division of the party on the silver issue. It will hardly be possible to bring the two wings of the party together on a platform that means one thing to the East and another to the West. One wing will have to give way. That the wing of which the Administration is the head will lose its power in the National Convention is pretty certain, unless the proposed international monetary conference shall outline a plan of bimetalism that silver advocates in this country will accept."

"The open advocacy of the ex-queen's cause in the Hawaiian islands, the failure to agree upon a plan for the construction of the Nicaragua Canal and the avowed hostility of the Administration to the Pacific Cable, constitute, perhaps, the three points upon which the outgoing Congress will be most severely censured."

NEWS FROM MICRONESIA.

The Hiram Bingham is Anchored Safely in San Francisco Harbor.

"A private letter from Rev. A. C. Walkup to Mr. Bingham, written in San Francisco March 11, 1895, contains the following:

The Hiram Bingham is anchored safely in San Francisco harbor, fifty-one days from Butaritari, via Jaluit, Marshall Islands. Praise God for loving care on the stormy sea. I came here because I left off the propeller to try the sailing qualities unhampered. I left it off until my shaft corroded and the key would not hold. I could not put it on again. I took it off before the arrival of the Morning Star at Butaritari, August 2, 1894. I intended to go to Kusaie, via Banaba (Ocean Island), and there replace it. The Star came direct to Butaritari from Honolulu, not visiting the Hawaiians at Tapitues, Maiana and Apaiang. I loaded full, made a tour and reached Kusaie in six weeks. Brother Chaum is a machinist, and advised my visiting San Francisco. I am satisfied now if I can get the Bingham in as good shape as when I left before with engine working all right."

OPENING OF SUPREME COURT.

Resolutions of Condolence Over Deaths of Carter and Castle.

The Supreme Court will open at 10 o'clock this morning. Resolutions of condolence passed by the Hawaiian Bar Association over the deaths of C. I. Carter and H. N. Castle will be read. Friends and acquaintances of the deceased gentlemen are invited to be present. All members of the Bar Association are expected to be in attendance.

JAPAN'S EMIGRANTS ADVISED.

Governor of Hiroshima Admonishes His People in Hawaii

GO AND TAKE CARE OF YOURSelves. Each and Every One Japanese Subjects—Must Obey the Laws of Hawaii—Ought Not to Gamble—Some Other Good Advice.

The following advice given by the Governor of Hiroshima prefecture to the people under his jurisdiction emigrating to Hawaii, will be read with interest by the people of this country:

I hereby advise the Hiroshima emigrants to Hawaii. You, the immigrants, are now taking leave of your fathers, mothers, wives and children, and going to a far distant country, crossing an ocean three thousand miles in extent. The main object of your going is but to make money that you may return at a future day to live in ease and comfort.

If you wish to make money you must behave well and keep yourselves in good health. You must not forget that you are, each and every one, Japanese subjects, but that you leave to abide by the laws of the Hawaiian Government.

On the contrary, if you do not work diligently, and do not obey the laws; and if you associate with vagrants for the sake of selfish profit; and if you behave badly, your money saved with much toil and pain will be immediately exhausted, leading you to starvation, and when you are helpless, though you repent, it will avail nothing.

I, therefore, mention below the most important facts to be observed, that you may keep them in memory and fulfill your contracts of three years, earn money and return to your welcome home.

Now all of you "Go," and take care of yourselves. (Signed), K. NABESHIMA, 2d class Order of the Rising Sun, Governor of Hiroshima Prefecture, Hiroshima, Japan.

You must not forget that you are one and all Japanese subjects, and that you must not do any shameful act in a foreign country.

In behalf of your employer, you must comply with your contract and work faithfully, and you must not be guilty of any unkind act.

Consider your fellow emigrants as your own parents and children, brothers and sisters, and help one another, and indulge in no quarrelling.

As gambling is prohibited in Hawaii, you ought not to violate the law in this respect.

Drinking liquors makes you weak, leads you into idle and bad ways; you ought, therefore, not to drink, as a mere matter of prudence.

Your money should be handled carefully. When you make deposits to your credit, or remit money to your home, you ought to consult the Japanese interpreters, whose suggestions should be followed. You ought not to handle it carelessly.

Holomua Publishing Company's

PLANT

FOR SALE!

Landlord's Sale of Goods Distressed for Rent

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that I shall, upon FRIDAY, the 20th day of March, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Thomas' Block on King street in Honolulu, in the premises now occupied by the Holomua Publishing Company, sell the Plant of the Holomua Publishing Company, including all presses, type, cases, paper, fireproof safe, and all and singular the goods, chattels and effects of the said Holomua Publishing Company, the same having been heretofore distrained by me for rent.

E. B. THOMAS, By his Agent S. C. Allen, David Honolulu, December 4th, 1894

Jas. F. Morgan,

3942 1637 rd AUCTIONEER.

Election of Officers.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF the stockholders of the Hawaiian Gazette Company, Limited, held in this city, Saturday, March 16, 1895, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

W. R. Castle, President
W. M. Pomeroy, Vice-President
Wallace R. Farrington, Secretary
George H. Paris, Treasurer
James B. Castle, Auditor

The above named officers also constitute the Board of Directors

WALLACE R. FARRINGTON, Secretary.

Dissolution of Co-partnership.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the partnership heretofore existing between Antonio Fernandes and J. E. Gomes, under the name of Fernandes and Gomes, and been, this day dissolved by mutual consent. Antonio Fernandes will continue the business at the old stand and assumes all the debts and liabilities thereof.

Dated, Honolulu, Feb. 15th, 1895. ANTONIO FERNANDES, J. E. GOMES 1634-4w

Timely Topics

March 9, 1895.

When a man puts his wits together and invents machinery that saves money to the farmer, the manufacturer or the planter he is called the foe to labor. The fact that he gives to the world the means of producing staples at a less cost, and consequently becomes a benefactor of the masses indirectly is not recognized. That he has taken work from an individual or certain classes of wage workers is sufficient cause for the condemnation that is landed on his head.

The man who invented the sugar land implements that we sell did that which acts to a certain degree as an offset to any tariff legislation in the United States.

A whole colony of plantation laborers could not do in one day what an Avery Stubble Digger operated by one man can perform. It saves labor and consequently coin. In distributing fertilizers every plantation manager knows that it cannot be done by hand without loss of material. By the use of the Avery Fertilizer Distributor the material is spread so evenly that there is no loss whatever, and one man with one of these machines can do as much work as nine without it.

The results that follow the use of these implements apply as well to the Stubble Shovers and Disc Cultivators.

The following testimonials regarding the implements should be a sufficient guarantee of their usefulness.

HUTCHINSON PLANTATION COMPANY, NALAE, HAWAII.

March 1st, 1895.

E. R. HENDRY, Esq., Hawaiian Hardware Company.

DEAR SIR: In answer to your letter inquiring about the Avery Stubble Diggers and Fertilizer Distributor, I would say that the fact that we have just received the second Stubble Digger speaks for itself. We have dug over four hundred acres of ratoon stools and consider it will be a great benefit.

The Fertilizer Distributor is a good thing and has effected a material saving of labor in the application of Fertilizer and applies it better than can be done by hand.

These machines are very simple and well constructed and we have had no trouble with the working of them and we consider them one of the most useful labor saving machines that can be used on a plantation.

Yours Truly,

G. C. HAWITT,

Manager H. S. P. Co.

ONOMEA SUGAR COMPANY.

PAPAIOU, HAWAII, February 25, 1895.

MR JOHN A. SCOTT, Wainaku, Hawaii.

DEAR SIR:—The Onomea Sugar Company has now in use three of the Stubble Diggers.

I think these machines are indispensable for the proper cultivation of ratoon.

We have never had an implement that would so thoroughly loosen the earth around the stools, and put the soil in such condition that the air, moisture and fertilizer would so readily find access to the fine roots of the cane and the soil around them.

I am glad to testify to the merits of these tools. The Sugar Land Disc Cultivators arrived too late for much use in the cultivation of the last young plant and ratoon, but I believe they will prove to be very useful and labor saving implements in districts where cane is raised without irrigation.

Yours Truly,

WM W. GODDLE,

Manager Onomea Sugar Company.

HAKALAU, HAWAII, February 18, 1895.

MR E. R. HENDRY, President and Manager Hawaiian Hardware Company, Honolulu, Oahu.

We use the Avery Stubble Digger, Fertilizer Distributor and Oane Cultivator. They save labor and do the work claimed for them. The Stubble Digger I consider a particularly good implement.

Yours Truly,

Hao, Koa,

Manager Hakalau Plantation Company.

The Hawaiian Hardware Co. Ltd.

802 FORD STREET.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Sugar is quoted at 3 cents.

Forces from the Philadelphia will land this morning for drill.

Among the Mariposa's passengers was Harry W. Dimond.

Chief Clerk Hassinger of the Interior Office is reported as being seriously ill.

A consignment of military goods arrived for the National Guard by the Australia.

Sixteen persons booked for the volcano yesterday and will leave by the Kinau on Friday.

Ed. Lewis, of the firm of Lewis Bros., returned by the Mariposa from a year's trip to the Coast.

The through passengers on the Mariposa enjoyed the beauties of the city during their ten hours stay at this port.

Secretary Scott announces the close of public schools on Friday, April 12th, for the Easter vacation, and re-open Monday, April 22d.

W. R. Farrington received news by the Mariposa of the sudden death of his mother, Mrs. J. R. Farrington, at Cape Elizabeth, Me.

In a letter received from Minister Thurston yesterday, he states that the second Hotchkiss gun ordered by the Hawaiian Government has been shipped and is now on its way to Honolulu.

Among the Honolulu people who arrived by the Australia yesterday were T. J. King, C. E. Williams, A. C. Wall, Dr. Walters and wife, Miss Kate McGrew, Judge Frear, Messdames J. B. and G. P. Castle, Miss A. Cahill.

Captain Matson, late of the Lurline, who has been renewing old acquaintances in the city and at Hilo, will return to San Francisco by the Australia next Wednesday. Capt. Matson is one of the most affable and popular skippers on the Coast and counts his friends by the score.

Louis J. Levey, M. C. Bailey and Archie McDowell, the last three political suspects who agreed to leave Hawaii for the good of the country, departed by the Mariposa. There was not the slightest friction incident over their departure. The agents of the Oceanic Steamship Company received money for their passage without question, further than awaiting the arrival of the vessel with instructions regarding such from headquarters.

SEED OYSTERS.

Large Consignment Received by the Australia Yesterday.

Joseph Marsden, Commissioner of Agriculture and Forestry, received by the Australia yesterday 3000 seed oysters for experimental planting.

One thousand will be sent to Kaneohe today, where they will be planted in suitable locations by Mr. Mendonca. The remaining 2000 will be taken to Ewa and deposited in various places in Pearl Lochs.

The existence of large beds of shells on the shores of Pearl Harbor is evidence that oysters flourished there in ancient times. Opinion has been expressed by capable authorities that a volcanic eruption of hot water totally destroyed them.

The success which has attended the experiments of Mr. Colburn in planting oysters at his place in Pearl City gives promise that the efforts of the Bureau of Agriculture will be attended with further advancement in that line. It is to be hoped that at no distant day the citizens of Honolulu will be able to enjoy the succulent bivalve fresh from the sea and at a cost that will bring them within the reach of all.

REPAIRS TO PHILADELPHIA.

Honolulu Iron Works Awarded the Contract at \$700.

The Honolulu Iron Works has been awarded the contract for repairing the engines of the Philadelphia. Work will be commenced at once. As the job is a difficult one and requiring special care, it will take some time to complete it. The inner wall of the steam chest of the intermediate cylinder is the particular portion of the machinery requiring repairs. The contract price is \$700.

How to Cure Rheumatism
ARAGO, COOS CO., OREGON, Nov. 10, 1893.—I wish to inform you of the great good Chamberlain's Pain Balm has done my wife. She has been troubled with rheumatism of the arms and hands for six months, and has tried many remedies prescribed for that complaint, but found no relief until she used this Pain Balm; one bottle of which has completely cured her. I take pleasure in recommending it for that trouble. Yours truly, C. A. BULLOCK. 50c. and \$1 bottles, for sale by all medical dealers, Benson, Smith & Co., Agents.

HIS USEFUL CAREER IS ENDED.

Ex Governor Paul Kanoa Found Dead in His Bed

One of the Brightest Examples of Hawaiian Life and Character Yet Recorded—His Memory Will Long be Revered—A Leader of His Countrymen.

Paul Puhiula Kalakaua Kanoa was found dead in his bed yesterday morning by his wife. Shortly before 1 o'clock Mrs. Kanoa awakened and found her husband's arm thrown over her. In seeking to move it, she made the horrible discovery that he was dead. In terror, she aroused her two daughters and other relatives who were staying in the house with her.

Kanoa was born on the 10th of June, 1832, and was, therefore 62 years and 9 months old at the time of his death. His father was Kani-kaulehele, and his mother Kapau. From his childhood he was associated with the alii. Until his third year, he was with Mrs. Kekuanaoa. At this time his father died and he was adopted by P. Kanoa.



PAUL PUHIULA KALAKAU KANOA, EX-GOVERNOR OF HAWAII.

of his death. His father was Kani-kaulehele, and his mother Kapau. From his childhood he was associated with the alii. Until his third year, he was with Mrs. Kekuanaoa. At this time his father died and he was adopted by P. Kanoa.

When he was quite young, Kanoa was with Kamamalu. He was married during his stay with this lady to Kaleipua, who survives him. After the marriage, Kamamalu thought it would be advisable to give such a promising young man a show at earning a livelihood. He was accordingly sent to manage her property on Kauai, and given exclusive control in her name.

The young man did not waste his opportunities, and improved the land to a great degree. He was given a share in the proceeds of the land. This encouraged him, and he saved all the money possible. Shortly after Kamamalu's death, Kanoa bought part of the land at Numalu, and owned it at the time of his death.

In the year 1857 he was appointed tax-collector by the Government. Recognizing his influence on Kauai, and the spirit of kindness shown every person, Kanoa was appointed Governor of that island. Under Kalakaua he made an able Minister of Finance. Besides being a member of the Legislature, he was also in the Privy Council.

A little over two years ago Kanoa came down to Honolulu for the purpose of attending to business matters. On the day of his return to Kauai he was stricken with paralysis, never regaining his natural health and vigor, but grew old and weak rapidly.

Kanoa will always be spoken of as a benefactor. Whenever his name is mentioned, it is always coupled with some act of kindness done or some word of hope spoken. In his Kauai home Kanoa entertained the high alii and the poor Hawaiian—the well known haole and the laboring man. With him there was no distinction.

Kanoa was a descendant of a line of alii, and was named Puhiula Kalakaua after Kamehameha I.

That he was active during his life is proven by the fact that he has left behind an accumulation of \$75,000.

Ives and Schaeffer Coming.

In a letter received from Colonel Macfarlane yesterday it is stated that Ives and Schaeffer, the billiard players, are expected to sail for Honolulu in about three weeks. They are now giving exhibitions in San Francisco and after completing their engagement will come to this country for a few weeks rest. A trip to the volcano will be included in their tour and undoubtedly arrangements will be made for an exhibition.

BY AUTHORITY.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, by a Proclamation made January 7, 1895, the right of the Writ of Habeas Corpus was suspended and Martial Law was declared to exist throughout the Island of Oahu.

It is now further ordered that the right of the Writ of Habeas Corpus is hereby restored, and that Martial Law is hereby terminated in the said Island of Oahu on and after the 18th day of March, 1895.

SANFORD B. DOLE, President of the Republic of Hawaii and Commander-in-Chief.

By the President: FRANCIS M. HATCH, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

ACT 20.

AN ACT RELATIVE TO MARTIAL LAW, TRIALS BY MILITARY COMMISSION AND THE LIABILITY OF OFFICERS OF THE GOVERNMENT AND OTHERS FOR ACTS DONE IN SUPPRESSING REBELLION.

WHEREAS, Being seduced by the insidious counsel of wickedly designing persons, many individuals resident in the island of Oahu, did conspire by force to overthrow the constitution and government here established by law, and in furtherance of such their purpose, did with force and in confederated multitude on the 6th day of January, 1895, and on divers other days then following, in the District of Honolulu, Island of Oahu, levy war against this Republic, and did commit murder, and other felonies, and did provide themselves with arms, ammunition and dynamite with treasonous purpose, and with intent to terrorize the inhabitants of the city of Honolulu, and for a time overturn and destroy all government; and

WHEREAS, Upon being informed of said rebellion the President, in pursuance of his constitutional authority, did proclaim that martial law should obtain and prevail throughout the island of Oahu; and

WHEREAS, The military and police forces of this Government, with the loyal co-operation of other residents of the Hawaiian Islands have arrested the spread of said rebellion and have saved the lives and property of law-abiding citizens from imminent general sacrifice; and

WHEREAS, It is expedient that all persons, who in good faith have acted for the crushing of rebellion, should be indemnified and kept harmless for such their acts of loyalty.

Be it Enacted by the Executive and Advisory Councils of the Republic of Hawaii:

SECTION 1. All proclamations and orders published or made and all acts, matters and things commanded, directed or done, or to be commanded, directed or done by the President, or by any officer of the Government, or other person acting under the authority of the President, for the purposes and during the time herein declared, that is to say, on, from and since January 6, 1895, until martial law shall be declared to be no longer in force, whether done in a district in which martial law was proclaimed or was in force, or done in a district in which martial law was not in force, in the proclamation or furtherance of martial law, or in the suppression of insurrection, or in the establishment of a military tribunal, or in the arrest, imprisonment, deportation, trial, conviction or sentence of any person charged with treason, misprision of treason, conspiracy to commit treason, or with any disloyal or seditious practice or with any act or conspiracy dangerous to the peace, or to the safety of life or property, or in the arrest and detention of persons held for investigation, are hereby declared to have been done within the constitutional authority of the President and are confirmed.

SECTION 2. This Act shall take effect from and after the date of its publication. Approved this 15th day of March A.D. 1895.

(Signed) SANFORD B. DOLE, President of the Republic of Hawaii.
(Signed) FRANCIS M. HATCH, Minister of Foreign Affairs. 1895-11

ACT 21.

AN ACT MAKING ADDITIONAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE USE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF HAWAII.

Be it Enacted by the Executive and Advisory Councils of the Republic of Hawaii:

SECTION 1. The following sums amounting to \$23,500, are hereby appropriated from the Public Treasury, in addition to the sums heretofore appropriated, for the following purposes, namely:

DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.
Expenses of Executive Council. \$ 2,000
Expenses of Advisory Council. 1,500

Suppression of the Rebellion of January, 1895.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

Expenses of Election. \$ 5,000

\$21,500

SECTION 2. This Act shall take effect from the date of its publication.

Approved this 15th day of March, A.D. 1895.

(Signed) SANFORD B. DOLE, President of the Republic of Hawaii.
(Signed) FRANCIS M. HATCH, Minister of Foreign Affairs. 1895-11

ACT 22.

AN ACT TO REPEAL SECTIONS 2, 3, 4, 5 AND 6 OF AN ACT ENTITLED, "AN ACT TO PROVIDE FOR THE BRINGING OF SUITS BY OR AGAINST THE HAWAIIAN GOVERNMENT," APPROVED SEPTEMBER 6, 1893.

Be it Enacted by the Executive and Advisory Councils of the Republic of Hawaii:

SECTION 1. Sections 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 of an Act entitled, "An Act to provide for the bringing of suits by or against the Hawaiian Government," approved September 6, 1893, are hereby repealed.

SECTION 2. This Act shall take effect from and after its publication. Approved this 15th day of March, A.D. 1895.

(Signed) SANFORD B. DOLE, President of the Republic of Hawaii.
(Signed) FRANCIS M. HATCH, Minister of Foreign Affairs. 1895-11

ACT 23.

AN ACT TO PREVENT PERSONS OF CERTAIN CLASSES FROM ENTERING THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

Be it Enacted by the Executive and Advisory Councils of the Republic of Hawaii:

SECTION 1. It shall be unlawful for any person to land in the Hawaiian Islands from any vessel arriving from a foreign port who is a criminal or refugee from justice, or who has been convicted of crime, or who has been under arrest for a criminal offense, and has departed or escaped from the Hawaiian Islands in order to avoid trial, or who has been deported from the Hawaiian Islands by order of the President or Marshal in time of martial law, or who has been banished by the sentence of any Court; unless such person shall have received a permission from the Minister of Foreign Affairs to so land.

SECTION 2. Any person landing or attempting to land in the Hawaiian Islands in violation of the provisions of this Act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and on conviction shall be punished by imprisonment at hard labor for a term not exceeding two years or a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

SECTION 3. The master or any other officer of any vessel, or any person who shall knowingly bring within the Hawaiian Islands and land or attempt to land or permit to be landed any person described in Section 1 of this Act, with knowledge or reasonable cause to believe that such person is within the prohibition of Section 1 shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be punished by a fine of not more than five hundred dollars for each and every such person as brought and landed, or attempted or permitted to be landed, and may be imprisoned at hard labor for a term not exceeding one year; and any such vessel shall not have clearance from any port of the Hawaiian Islands until such fine is paid.

SECTION 4. This Act shall take effect from the date of its publication. Approved this 15th day of March, A.D. 1895.

(Signed) SANFORD B. DOLE, President of the Republic of Hawaii.
(Signed) FRANCIS M. HATCH, Minister of Foreign Affairs. 1895-11

ACT 24.

AN ACT TO PREVENT THE BRINGING OF ACTIONS AGAINST OFFICERS OF THE GOVERNMENT OR OTHERS FOR ACTS DONE IN SUPPRESSING REBELLION.

Be it Enacted by the Executive and Advisory Councils of the Republic of Hawaii:

SECTION 1. No prosecution, indictment, action or suit shall be maintained in any court, criminal or civil, against any officer of the Government or other person acting bona fide under the authority of the President, or in good faith for the purpose of suppressing rebellion, for any acts, matters and things done or omitted to be done or which shall be done on, from, and since January 6, 1895, until martial law shall be declared to be no longer in force, whether done in a district in which martial law was proclaimed or in force, or done in a district in which martial law was not in force, in the suppression of rebellion or in furtherance of the object of martial law, or in the arrest, imprisonment, deportation, trial, conviction or sentence of any person charged with treason, misprision of treason, conspiracy to commit treason, or with any disloyal or seditious practice or act or with any act or conspiracy dangerous to the peace or the safety of life or property, or in the arrest and detention of persons held for investigation.

doubt which might arise whether any act alleged to have been done as aforesaid under the order or authority of the President or to have been done bona fide in order to suppress insurrection was so done, it shall be lawful for the President or his successor to declare such acts to have been done under such order or authority or bona fide for the purpose aforesaid; and such declaration by any writing under the hand of the President or his successor shall in all cases be conclusive evidence that such acts were so done respectively; and such order or declaration may be shown under the general issue or pleaded in bar; and if so pleaded, such plea shall suffice, although it may set out more fully the general effect of such order or declaration, or the fact only that such order or approval was given prior to the matter complained of or has been since received.

SECTION 3. This Act shall take effect from and after the date of its publication. Approved this 15th day of March, A.D. 1895.

(Signed) SANFORD B. DOLE, President of the Republic of Hawaii.
(Signed) FRANCIS M. HATCH, Minister of Foreign Affairs. 1895-11

ACT 25.

AN ACT RELATING TO THE UNAUTHORIZED WEARING OF POLICE BADGES AND UNIFORMS AND OF BADGES AND UNIFORMS RESEMBLING THE SAME.

Be it Enacted by the Executive and Advisory Councils of the Republic of Hawaii:

SECTION 1. Any person not a duly commissioned police officer, or member of the Police Organization known as the "Citizens' Guard," who shall wear or display a Policeman's badge or a Citizens' Guard badge, or wear a Policeman's uniform or the uniform of a member of the Citizens' Guard with intent to deceive shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction be punished by a fine not to exceed fifty dollars.

SECTION 2. Any person not a duly commissioned police officer, or member of the Police Organization known as the "Citizens' Guard," who shall wear or display a badge or uniform resembling the badge or uniforms authorized by the Marshal to be worn by police officers and members of the Citizens' Guard with intent to deceive shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and be punished by a fine not to exceed one hundred dollars.

SECTION 3. This Act shall take effect from the date of its publication. Approved this 15th day of March, A.D. 1895.

(Signed) SANFORD B. DOLE, President of the Republic of Hawaii.
(Signed) FRANCIS M. HATCH, Minister of Foreign Affairs. 1895-11

ACT 26.

AN ACT TO PROVIDE FOR THE JUDICIAL INVESTIGATION OF CLAIMS AGAINST THE HAWAIIAN GOVERNMENT.

Be it Enacted by the Executive and Advisory Councils of the Republic of Hawaii:

SECTION 1. The Supreme Court shall have exclusive jurisdiction to hear and determine the following matters, and shall determine all questions of fact involved without the intervention of a jury.

First—All claims against the Government founded upon any statute of the Republic; or upon any regulation of an Executive Department; or upon any contract, expressed or implied, with the Government, and all claims which may be referred to it by either House of the Legislature. Provided, however, that no suit shall be maintained, nor shall any process issue against the Government, based on any contract or any act of any Government officer which such officer is not authorized to make or do by the laws of this Republic, nor upon any other cause of action than as herein set forth.

Second—All set-offs, counter claims, claims for damages, whether liquidated or unliquidated, or other demands whatsoever, on the part of the Government against any person making claim against the Government under the provisions of this Act.

SECTION 2. Upon the trial of any cause in which any set-off, counter claim, claim for damages or other demand is set up on the part of the Government against any person making claim against the Government, the Court shall hear and determine such claim or demand both for and against the Government and claimant; and it, upon the whole case, it finds that the claimant is indebted to the Government, it shall render judgment to that effect, and such judgment shall be final.

SECTION 3. No person shall file or prosecute as aforesaid any claim for or in respect to which he or any assignee of his has pending in any other court any suit or process against any person who, at the time when the cause of action alleged in such suit or process arose, was, in respect thereto, acting or professing to act, immediately or immediately, under the authority of the Government.

SECTION 4. A person who as a citizen or subject of any Government which accords to citizens of that Republic the right to prosecute claims against such Government in its courts, shall have the privilege of prosecuting claims against this Government as aforesaid.

SECTION 5. Every claim against this

Government, cognizable as aforesaid, shall be forever barred unless the petition setting forth a statement thereof is filed in the court, or transmitted to it by the Secretary of the Senate or Clerk of the House of Representatives, as provided by law, within two years after the claim first accrues. Provided, that the claims of persons under legal disability shall not be barred if the petition be filed in the Court or transmitted, as aforesaid, within one year after the disability have ceased.

SECTION 6. The claimant shall, in all cases, fully set forth in his petition the claim, the action thereon in the Legislature, or by any of the departments, if such action has been had, what persons are owners thereof or interested therein, when and upon what consideration such persons became so interested, that no assignment or transfer of said claim, or of any part thereof or interest therein has been made except as stated in the petition; that said claimant is justly entitled to the amount therein claimed from this Government, after allowing all just credits and offsets; that the claimant, and where the claim has been assigned, the original and every prior owner thereof, if a citizen, has at all times borne true allegiance to this Government, and whether a citizen or not, has not in any way voluntarily aided, abetted, or given encouragement to rebellion against this Government, and that he believes the facts as stated in the said petition to be true. And the said petition shall be verified by the affidavit of the claimant, his agent or attorney.

SECTION 7. Any person who corruptly practices or attempts to practice any fraud against this Government in the proof, statement, establishment or allowance of any claim, or of any part of any claim against this Government, shall ipso facto forfeit the same to this Government; and it shall be the duty of said court, in such cases, to find specifically that such fraud was practiced or attempted to be practiced, and thereupon to give judgment that such claim is forfeited to this Government, and that the claimant be forever barred from prosecuting the same.

SECTION 8. No interest shall be allowed on any claim up to the time of the rendition of judgment thereon by the Court, unless upon a contract expressly stipulating for the payment of interest.

SECTION 9. The judgments of the Supreme Court in all matters brought before it under the provisions of this Act shall be final.

SECTION 10. This Act shall take effect from the date of its publication. Approved this 15th day of March, A.D. 1895.

(Signed) SANFORD B. DOLE, President of the Republic of Hawaii.
(Signed) FRANCIS M. HATCH, Minister of Foreign Affairs. 1895-11

Vacation Notice.

The Public Schools will close on FRIDAY April 12th, for the Easter Vacation and re-open MONDAY, April 22.

By order of the Board of Education.
JOHN F. SCOTT, Secretary.

Sealed Tenders.

Will be received at the office of the Minister of the Interior till 12 o'clock noon on SATURDAY, March 30, 1895, for the construction of a section of road on the side of Maulua gulch, North Hilo, Hawaii.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of Public Works, also at the store of E. W. Barnard, Laupahoehoe, and at the plantation store at Papahou.

The Minister of the Interior does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any bid.

J. A. KING, Minister of the Interior.
Interior Office, March 14, 1895.
1895-31

Executors' Notice to Creditors.

THE UNDERSIGNED, EXECUTORS under the Will of JOHN THOMAS WATERHOUSE, late of Honolulu, Oahu, deceased hereby give notice to all persons having claims against the Estate of said John Thomas Waterhouse, to present the same to the undersigned within six months from the date of the publication of this notice or they will be forever barred.
JOHN THOMAS WATERHOUSE, JR., HENRY WATERHOUSE, WILLIAM WATERHOUSE.
Honolulu, February 26, 1895.
3929-31 1895-41

Executors' Notice to Creditors.

THE UNDERSIGNED, EXECUTORS under the Will of HENRY DIMOND, late of Honolulu, Oahu, deceased, hereby give notice to all persons having claims against the Estate of said Henry Dimond, to present the same to the undersigned within six months from the date of the publication of this notice, or they will be forever barred.
HENRY WATERHOUSE, JULIA A. WATERHOUSE.
Honolulu, February 26, 1895.
3929-31 1895-41



The HAWAIIAN GAZETTE COMPANY manufacture rubber stamps of all descriptions.

COURT OF CLAIMS ESTABLISHED.

More Important Measures Before the Advisory Councils

BRIDGE ABOUT SEDITION EDITORS.

Each Chinese Immigrant to be Responsible for His \$1.50 - Payment for Two Hotchkiss Guns - Meeting to be Held This Evening at 7.30 o'clock.

(From Monday's Daily)

The Advisory Councils held a short session Saturday forenoon. The principal business done was the passing of the Court of Claims Act and setting an amendment to the Chinese Immigration Act on its way through the legislative mill. The latter Act was introduced by Mr. Bolte and reads as follows:

An Act to amend Section 1 and Section 5 of Act 74 of the Provisional Government of the Hawaiian Islands, entitled "An Act Relating to Chinese Immigration, Supplementary to Chapter 80 of the Session Laws of 1892, Passed the 30th day of November A. D. 1892, entitled, "An Act Restricting Chinese Immigration."

Section 1. Section 1 of said Act is hereby amended by striking out the words "out of the wages due the laborers" and the words "his employer" and inserting in the place of the latter the words "said laborers" so that said section, as amended, shall read as follows:

Section 1. In addition to the conditions named in Section 2 of Chapter LXXX of the Session Laws of 1892, upon which permits may be granted to Chinese to enter the Hawaiian Islands to engage as agricultural laborers in the field, or in rice or sugar mills, such permits shall only be granted upon the further condition that the sum of one dollar and fifty cents at the end of each month shall be paid by said laborer to the Board of Immigration, in such manner and subject to such regulations as said Board shall direct, until such payments amount in each case to the sum of thirty-six dollars to be held as a fund to the credit of the laborer for the uses and purposes hereinafter set forth.

Section 2. Section 5 of said Act is hereby amended by striking out the words "every employer of Chinese admitted into this country under permits provided by said Act, who shall fail to remit to the Board of Immigration the amount above provided out of the wages of such laborers" and inserting in their place the words, "Every employer of Chinese admitted into this country under permits provided by this Act shall deduct each month from the wages due such laborers at the end of each month the sum of one dollar and fifty cents, and every employer who shall fail to remit to the Board of Immigration the amount above provided out of the wages of such laborers, and every laborer who shall refuse or neglect to pay such amount," so that said section, as amended, shall read as follows:

Section 5. Every employer of Chinese admitted into this country under permits provided by this Act, shall deduct each month from the wages due such laborers at the end of each month the sum of one dollar and fifty cents, and every employer who shall fail to remit to the Board of Immigration the amount above provided out of the wages of such laborers, and every laborer who shall refuse or neglect to pay such amount at the time and in the manner directed by said Board, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and liable to a fine of not less than ten nor more than fifty dollars for each failure, and the said Board may thereupon refuse to grant the application of such employer for permits for Chinese to enter this country. Provided however, if any such employer shall within thirty days after each failure show to said Board good and satisfactory reasons for such failure, said penalties shall not be imposed.

Section 3. This Act shall take effect from the date of its publication.

This bill passed the second reading under suspension of the rules. In explanation of the object of the Act it was stated that it was the purpose to make each individual immigrant, as well as the employer, responsible for the monthly payment of \$1.50. Under the present law, if a Chinaman leaves his employer it is impossible to reach him and compel payment. Mr. Bolte moved that the Act pass the third reading, but upon being informed that the Councils would hold another session during the present week, withdrew the motion.

President Dole introduced an Act relating to papers convicted of publishing seditious libels which passed the first reading and was referred to the Judiciary Committee. The Act as introduced reads as follows:

An Act to amend Act 8 of the Laws of the Provisional Government of the Hawaiian Islands, relating to seditious offenses.

Be it enacted by the Executive and Advisory Councils of the Republic of Hawaii:

Section 1. Act 8 of the Laws of the Provisional Government of the Hawaiian Islands is hereby amended by inserting after Section 5 the following new section and by changing the numbers of Section 7 and 7 to 7 and 8 respectively:

Section 6. If any person is convicted of the crime of the publication of a seditious libel with reference to the publication of a newspaper of which he is an owner, publisher, owner or proprietor, the judge or magistrate trying the case shall, in addition to the sentence awarded against such person, suspend the fourth number of such newspaper for a period of not exceeding four years. Every suspension of the publication of a newspaper shall extend to and include any newspaper that may be started in place of the suspended newspaper, having the same or cor-

rected of seditious libel as an editor, publisher, owner or proprietor thereof.

Minister Hatch asked that the bill for the Hotchkiss guns and ammunition be charged to the appropriation for the suppression of the rebellion. These were ordered shortly after the outbreak of the insurrection. They are of modern pattern, and are particularly adapted to work in the mountains. President Dole said that although the Austrian pieces did good service, the ammunition had to be ordered from Europe, and considerable expense, red tape and time were necessary to get the material to this country. The Hotchkiss guns were especially adapted to the requirements of this country, and ammunition could be obtained with comparatively little delay.

Shortly after 12 the Councils adjourned, to meet this evening in the Council Chamber at 7.30.

TO REBUILD KAWAIAHAO.

Over \$1200 Contributed Toward That End at Yesterday's Meeting

The contribution Sunday morning at Kawaiahao church was a surprise to every member of the congregation. It was the general impression that the amount of money donated would be small on account of the hard times. Members of Kawaiahao have been working very hard, and their efforts have not been in vain as shown by the figures read by the secretary at the close of the meeting.

Over \$800 in cash was brought in from the various apanas of Kawaiahao. This amount added to the subscriptions handed in to the secretary makes a total of something over \$1200 for yesterday's contribution. It is a fact worthy of mention that the entire amount came from the Hawaiians, who are most anxious to see the old church rebuilt. At the announcement of the flattering result of the morning's contribution there were many expressions of mingled surprise and delight from the congregation.

Before the contribution was taken up Rev. Henry Parker exhibited the old subscription book, in which are recorded the names of the first contributors toward the building fund of Kawaiahao. Heading the list is the name of Kamehameha III. Prominent among others are the names of Kaahumanu, Kekahaoluhi, Liliha, Kuanaoa, Pahi, Kekawonohi, Kauaina, Haalilio, Queen Kalama, Keliiahonui, Liho-liho, Pauwahi (the late Mrs. C. R. Bishop, then a child), Lunailo, E. O. Hall, Kamaka, S. M. Bingham, Kanukualii, Keliiahonui, Hoapili and A. S. Pendleton. In all there were 978 subscribers who contributed \$5,491 toward the building of Kawaiahao.

A RETURNED JOURNALIST.

Julius A. Palmer, of the Boston Transcript, Returns.

Julius A. Palmer, who was here some twelve months ago in the interest of the Boston Transcript, dropped unexpectedly into the ADVERTISER editorial room yesterday afternoon. While Mr. Palmer still retains an interest in his old love, the Boston Transcript, he is now here especially in the interest of the New York Evening Post.

The New York Post and the Boston Transcript are recognized as among the leading papers supporting the present policy of President Cleveland in regard to the Hawaiian Islands.

The Russian squadron in the Mediterranean has been ordered to join the squadron in the Pacific ocean. Admiral Alizeff has been appointed to augment the Pacific squadron.

Prize Exhibition of Land Shells.

ANY RESIDENTS, WHO MAY have collections of land shells, which they would be willing to put on public exhibition are invited to correspond with Prof. W. T. Brigham, Curator of the B. P. Bishop Museum. It is proposed to offer prizes for the best collections. The collections will be displayed in the central tables of the Museum Annex. Every possible facility will be afforded for naming and arranging the shells. The Museum will be open to the public on Fridays and Saturdays, and the collections will be on exhibition for three weeks, beginning May 10.

FOR SALE!

2 1/2 MILES OF

Fowler's Patent Portable Track

Just arrived by the ship "H. H. Apply to

H. HACKFELD & CO

AGENCY

Hood's Sarsaparilla

THE HOBRON DRUG

COMPANY.

Pacific Hardware Co.,

ALL CAN SAFETY MATCHES—The best in the market—odorless.

WAR PHOTOGRAPHS!

Framed at \$1.25 each and upwards.

Rubber Garden Hose;

Mechanics' Tools, a specialty;

Ready Mixed Paints; Paints in Oil;

Dry Paints; Varnishes; Paint Oils;

Lucol and Linseed,

Paint Brushes, Blasting Powder, Giant Powder, Caps and Fuse,

HEADQUARTERS FOR

CARBOLINEUM AVENARIUS!

(REGISTERED.)

Wood Preserving Oil.

Endorsed by the Press, Scientists and leading Architects throughout the World

Preserves all wood above or underground, in fresh or salt water. Prevents dampness in walls and renders brickwork waterproof. Destroys vermin, insects, house fungus, disinfects premises.

CARRIAGE WHIPS—a new invoice.

Agents for the celebrated VACUUM OIL.

Pacific Hardware Company, Limited,

Fort Street, Honolulu.

J. HOPP & CO.,

FURNITURE JUST RECEIVED!

A COMPLETE STOCK OF

BEDROOM SUITS

AT LOW PRICES:

Wicker Ware,

Rugs and Portiers of all sizes,

Shaving Stands,

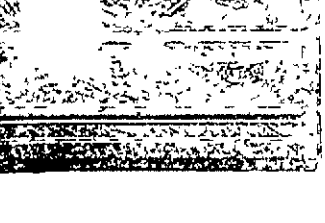
Card Tables,

AND ROCKERS

In Oak or Cherry, and other goods too numerous to mention.

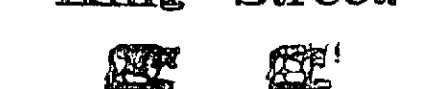
Repairing of all kinds promptly attended to. Furniture packed for the other islands. Special care given to Piano moving

74 KING STREET.



Metropolitan Market

King Street.



Choicest Meats

—FROM—

Finest Herds.

G. J. WALLER, Prop.

FAMILIES AND SHIPPING

SUPPLIED ON SHORT NOTICE

—AND AT THE—

Lowest Market Prices.

All Meats delivered from this Market are thoroughly chilled immediately after killing by means of a Bell-Coleman Patent Dry Air Refrigerator. Meat so treated retains all its juicy properties, and is guaranteed to keep longer after delivery than freshly-killed meat.

BENSON SMITH & CO

JOBBER AND MANUFACTURER

PHARMACISTS

Pure Drugs,

CHEMICALS

Medicinal Preparations,

PATENT MEDICINES

AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

113 and 115 Fort Street.

BEAVER SALOON

H. J. COLTE, Proprietor.

Begs to announce to his friends and the public in general

That he has opened the above Saloon where first-class Refreshments

will be served from 3 a. m. till 10 p. m., under the immediate supervision of a competent Chef de Cuisine

—THE FINEST GRADES OF—

Tobaccos,

Cigars, Pipes and

Smoker's Sundries

Chosen by a personal selection from first-class manufacturers, has been obtained, and will be added to from time to time.

—One of Brunswick & Balke's—

Celebrated Billiard Tables

connected with the establishment, where of the cue can participate.

W. H. RICE,

STOCK RAISER and DEALER

Fine Horses and Cattle

From the Thoroughbred

Standard bred Stallion, Nutwood by Nutwood, Jr

Norman Stallion.....Captain Grawl

Native bred Stallion.....Boswell

ALSO A CHOICE LOT OF

Bulls, Cows and Calves

From the Celebrated Bulls

Sussex, Hereford, Ayrshire & Durham

A LOT OF

Fine Saddle and Carriage Horses

FOR SALE.

2 PURE BRED

HEREFORD BULLS FOR SALE

Tourists and Excursion Parties desiring Single, Double or Four-in-hand Teams or Saddle Horses can be accommodated at W. H. Rice's Livery Stables.

All communications to be addressed to 1833-14 W. H. RICE, Lihoe, Kauai

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

12 & 13 The Albany, LIVERPOOL

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE

Insurance Company.

TOTAL ASSETS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1893, £11,064,687 7s 6d.

1—Authorized Capital, £3,000,000

Subscribed .. 2,750,000

Paid-up Capital .. 687,500 0 0

2—Fire Funds .. 2,944,102 11 07

3—Life and Annuity Funds .. 8,023,184 10 1

£11,064,687 7

Revenue Fire Branch .. 1,535,463 2

Revenue Life and Annuity Branches .. 1,263,074 18 2

£2,798,537 0 9

The accumulated Funds of the Fire and Life Departments are free from liability in respect of each other.

ED. HOFFSCHLAEGER & CO.

Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

TRANS - - - ATLANTIC

Fire Insurance Company.

—OF HAMBURG—

Capital of the Co. and Reserve, Reichs-

Marken .. 6,000,000

Capital (their Re-Insurance Companies) .. 35,000,000

Total .. Reichsmarks 41,000,000

NORTH GERMAN

Fire Insurance Company.

—OF HAMBURG—

Capital of the Co. and Reserve, Reichs-

Marken .. 8,800,000

Capital (their Re-Insurance Companies) .. 35,000,000

Total .. Reichsmarks 43,800,000

The undersigned, General Agents of the above two companies for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, &c., also Sugar and Rice Mills, and vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire, on the most favorable terms.

H. HACKFELD & CO.

1894-95

The Liverpool and London and Globe

INSURANCE CO.

(ESTABLISHED 1838.)

Assets .. £ 40,000,000

Net Income .. 9,070,000

Claims Paid .. 112,563,000

Takes Risks Against Loss or Damage by Fire on Buildings, Machinery, Sugar Mills, Dwellings and Furniture, on the most favorable terms.

1892-93

INSURANCE

Theo. H. Davies & Co.,

AGENTS FOR

FIRE, LIFE and MARINE.

INSURANCE

Northern Assurance Co

Of London for FIRE & LIFE.

ESTABLISHED 1836.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS - - £3,975,000

BRITISH AND FOREIGN

Marine Insurance Co., Ltd

Of Liverpool for MARINE.

CAPITAL - - - £1,000,000.

Reduction of Rates

Immediate Payment of Claims.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., Agents

17

MARINE INSURANCE

The undersigned is authorized to take

Marine Risks on

HULLS, CARGOES, FREIGHTS and COMMISSIONS,

At Current Rates in the following Companies, viz:

Alia Assurance Fire and Marine, London.

Wilhelm of Madgeburg Gen'l. Ins. Co

Sun Insurance Co., San Francisco.

JOHN S. WALKER,

1873-ly Agent for Hawaiian Islands

HAMBURG - - - BREMEN

Fire Insurance Company.

The undersigned having been appointed

Agents of the above Company, are prepared to insure risks against fire on Steam and Sailing

Buildings, and on Merchandise stored therein, on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply to the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.

1894-95

GERMAN LLOYD

Marine Insurance Company.

—OF BREMEN—

FORTUNA

General Insurance Company,

—OF BREMEN—

The above Insurance Companies have established a General Agency here, and the undersigned, General Agents, are authorized to take

Risks against the Dangers of the Sea, at the Most Reasonable Rates, and on the Most Favorable Terms.

1893-94 F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., General Agents

GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY

For Sea, River & Land Transport

—OF DRESDEN—

Having established an Agency at Honolulu the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned General Agents, are authorized to take

Risks against the Danger of the Sea, at the

Most Reasonable Rates, and on the Most Favorable Terms

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO

Agents for the Hawaiian Islands

TURNING OUT NEW BILLS.

Advisory Councils Give Six a Final Passage.

PERSONS WITH LAWLESS INTENT.

Necessity of the Measure Asked—Government's Attention Called to the Captain Davies Case—Military Committee to Report on Salaries Today.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

Six bills passed the third reading in the Advisory Councils yesterday and only await the signature of the President to become the law of the land. Fourteen members were present and business was carried along rapidly and unanimously.

The Military Committee, reporting on the petition of Lieutenant Coyne and others, asked for further time for consideration.

The Judiciary Committee reported amendments to the Act submitted by President. Dole relating to persons having certain lawless intentions. The report was tabled to be considered with the bill.

Dr. Wood called attention to a clipping from the New York World, which was a copy of the Captain Davies story published by the San Francisco Call. He thought the evident malice of the author of the article demanded the attention of the Government.

Mr. Smith stated that Captain Davies had, previous to his departure, made a sworn statement denying the story. This was to be published in the States. The matter was referred to the Executive.

The unfinished business, consisting of bills that had passed second readings, was then given attention. The Act relating to the liability of officers in suppression of the rebellion was read for the third time and passed by unanimous vote. The Appropriation Bill and that to repeal Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 of the law regarding bringing action against the Government, were also passed. The Act creating the Supreme Court a Court of Claims, was put over to the next meeting, President Dole making the point that it might be well to have this passed on a later date than the Act to repeal.

The Act to prevent persons of certain classes entering the Hawaiian Islands, passed the third reading after slight amendment on motion of Minister Hatch.

The second division of the original Indemnity Act, to prevent action being brought against the officers of the Government, was passed, as was also the Act relating to the unauthorized wearing of police badges and uniforms.

The measure relating to persons having certain lawless intentions was brought up and considered section by section. With numerous amendments the Act passed the second reading in the following form

BE IT ENACTED by the Executive and Advisory Councils of the Republic of Hawaii:

SECTION 1.—If the Marshal or a Deputy Marshal or any Sheriff or Deputy Sheriff knows or has reason to believe that any person has lawless intentions that are hostile to public order, the established system of government or to private rights of life, liberty or property, he may complain to a Circuit Judge, who shall take his sworn statement reduced to writing or that of any witnesses that he may produce. If it appears to the satisfaction of the Judge from such information that the complainant has reason to believe that the person complained of harbors lawless intentions hostile to public order, the established system of government or private rights of life, liberty or property, he shall cause him to be arrested and brought before him by warrant, and shall thereupon examine him in regard to the truth of the complaint.

In such examination the prisoner shall have the same rights of producing witnesses and proofs in his defense as are accorded by Section 2, Act 6 of the Constitution to a person charged with an offence.

SECTION 2.—If upon such examination it is shown that the prisoner had at the time of his arrest lawless intentions hostile to public order, the established system of government, or private rights of life, liberty or property, he shall be sentenced to banishment from the Hawaiian Islands for any term of years not less than two years, or in the discretion of the Judge, he may be required to give a bond with sufficient surety in favor of the Minister of Finance to be approved as to amount and surety by the Judge, conditioned that he will not within one year do anything of a lawless character hostile to public order, the established system of government or private rights of life, liberty or property, and if such bond be not executed according to the order of the Judge, nor approved by him, the prisoner shall be committed to prison and shall remain in custody until the bond be so executed and approved. Provided however that any prisoner so imprisoned for failure to furnish bond as so required, may upon his own request have a sentence of banishment recorded against him as aforesaid.

SECTION 3.—Any person against whom a sentence of banishment shall have been rendered under this Act shall be held in confinement by the Marshal or his Deputy until there shall be an opportunity for carrying out the sentence, and he shall not thereafter without the consent of the Executive Council be permitted to return to the Hawaiian Islands before the expiration of his term of banishment, which shall begin to run from the date of his leaving the country.

SECTION 4.—If any person banished under the provisions of this Act shall return to the Hawaiian Islands before the expiration of his term of banishment without the consent of the Executive Council, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be sentenced to imprisonment at hard labor for a term not to exceed two years.

SECTION 5.—In any proceeding under

this Act the defendant may appeal from the decision of the Judge or Magistrate to the Supreme Court in banco, and no other appeal shall be allowed. He shall not be entitled to bail as of right.

SECTION 6.—In case of a sentence of banishment against any person as herein provided, the Judge may award as part of the costs of court against such person, a sufficient sum to cover the expense of his deportation.

SECTION 7.—This Act shall take effect upon its publication.

Not a little discussion arose over the bill, Mr. Kennedy and others doubting the necessity of such a measure. Very likely some opposition will be displayed when it comes to voting on the final passage.

The Councils adjourned to 11 o'clock this morning.

LI HUNG CHANG IS VINDICATED.

Field Marshal Count Yamagata Appointed Minister of War.

Japanese Continue to Repulse the Chinese—Newchwang Captured by General Nodzu.

HIROSHIMA, March 7.—A dispatch from the front says that at 8 a. m. on March 4th 10,000 Chinese, under command of General Sung, advanced upon Tai-ping-shan, but were repulsed by Japanese artillery. The Chinese retreated before noon. The Japanese sustained no loss.

YOKOHAMA, March 7.—Field Marshal Count Yamagata, who was commander of the first Japanese army, but who was invalided home from Manchuria, has been appointed Minister of War. The commander of the second Japanese army, Field Marshal Count Oyama, held the war portfolio prior to his departure to the front, after which the affairs of the War Ministry were directed by Count Saigo, Minister of Marine.

LONDON, March 7.—A Tokyo dispatch says that the Japanese general reports from Laching, under date of March 5th, that Chinese from Ying Kao marched to Tai-ping-shan on the morning of March 4th, upward of 10,000 strong, but by noon, under the fire of the Japanese artillery, were on the retreat. It was an artillery duel only. There was no Japanese loss.

WASHINGTON, March 7th.—A telegram from Tokyo has been received by the Japanese Minister confirming the report of the capture of Newchwang by the first army under General Nodzu. The old town of Newchwang was taken by assault after thirteen hours' hard fighting. The Chinese offered a stubborn resistance.

Within the town itself 18,500 Chinese were killed and about 500 surrendered. Large quantities of war materials were captured, including sixteen cannon. The Japanese lost but 208 killed and wounded.

The Navy Department is advised that the Yorktown left Chemulpo to assist refugee missionaries on Shantung promontory.

LONDON, March 7.—A special to the Times from Tien-tsin says: The Emperor of China completely vindicated Li Hung Chang from charges brought against him. His majesty confesses, after trying others, that he found Li Hung Chang alone trustworthy. Therefore he grants Li Hung Chang the fullest powers to treat with Japan for the restoration of peace.

The Government assumes the entire responsibility for the condition of the national defense, which is the result of blindness on the part of the Chinese to the progress of the other nations. Thus the action of the Emperor places all future reforms in the hands of Li Hung Chang.

DOMAIN FOR LILUOKALANI.

Sixth Congressional District of Kansas to be Ceded to Her.

A Topeka (Kans.) paper in a recent issue says

The joke of the week in the House of Representatives was over a measure prepared by a member from the Sixth congressional district for the purpose of ceding that territory to Queen Liliuokalani, who is supposed to be headed for the United States. It is claimed that the Sixth district has been abandoned by the Lord and left to its own devices by the present State administration. It has had bad luck from start to finish. It has had hot winds and no rain—Baker in Congress and the Russian thistle taking the country. After the election a large number of more or less eminent statesmen journeyed to Topeka in search of the spoils of office. So far they have got left with startling unanimity, and at present there seems to be no surcease of sorrow. Under these circumstances it is thought best to turn the entire district over to Liliuokalani and give her another chance. The highest thing the district has been able to hold in the past four years has been William Baker, and even his friends never counted him higher than a two spot. The careful calculator who has prepared the bill thinks that a queen, even though she is a little soiled and has a corner torn off, will help her hand up in the northwest. The measure is as follows:

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Kansas:

SECTION 1. As soon as Queen Lil of the Sandwich Islands shall land in the United States of America as a refugee from the island over which for years she has been queen, it shall be the duty of the Governor of the State of Kansas to appoint three ex-estate officials to meet her at the Golden Gate and formally cede to her the Sixth Congressional District of the State.

SECTION 2. The provisions of this Act are such that Grover Cleveland shall not be permitted to run for office in said district, or take any position under her.

This Act shall take effect on and after its publication in the Smith County Pioneer, Kansas.

The last of the sentences imposed by the Military Court were announced Friday. One of these was a leper and received a sentence of five years. He will be sent to Molokai.

ROW IN THE SPRECKELS FAMILY

Suit Between Rudolph Spreckels and His Father

IT CONCERNS PAUHAU STOCK

Plaintiff Claims That if the Nevada Bank Transfers Certain Stock, He Will Lose a Quarter of a Million Dollars by Reason — Hawaiian Govt Taxes.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 7.—Rudolph Spreckels has brought suit in the Superior Court to enjoin the Nevada bank from transferring from his name certain shares of stock pledged by him to secure certain payments from C. A. Spreckels. Judge Hebbard has granted a temporary injunction and will hear the case. The injunction is in the sum of \$10,000 and the sureties are C. P. Spillville and Joseph Kahn. The complaint sets forth that in January, 1894, Claus Spreckels and C. A. Spreckels entered into an agreement by the terms of which Claus Spreckels was to transfer to his son certain valuable property in consideration of certain yearly payments to be made by him, the last one to become due next January. To secure his yearly payments C. A. Spreckels pledged some securities said to be far more valuable than the total of the payments so secured.

At that time, so runs the complaint, Rudolph Spreckels owned 5000 shares of Pauhaue Plantation Company stock, which stood in Spreckels' name. This stock Rudolph agreed to pledge as additional security for the payments from C. A. Spreckels transfer it to his (Rudolph's) name on the books of the corporation. This was done, and Rudolph indorsed the certificates, it being agreed, so the complaint alleges, that the stock should remain in Rudolph's name until after the maturity of the debt. It was also agreed, sets forth the plaintiff, that upon the payment of the first yearly installment of the debt 2500 shares of the stock should be returned to Rudolph and that upon the liquidation of the indebtedness the remaining 2500 shares should also be returned.

Claus Spreckels transferred his claim against his son to the Nevada Bank, turning over all the securities hypothecated, including Rudolph's 5000 shares of Pauhaue stock.

C. A. Spreckels paid his first yearly installment amounting to \$351,750, and half the stock was turned over to Rudolph. The other payment will not become due till next January, but the Nevada Bank, so the plaintiff claims, disregarding the agreement, now threatens to send the stock to Honolulu and have it transferred from Rudolph's name notwithstanding the alleged fact that it holds other securities far in excess in value of the payment still to be made. It is charged in the complaint that the bank's action is taken for the purpose of voting the shares against Rudolph at the next election and preventing him from pocketing his interests in the corporation. It is also charged that the proposed action is meditated solely for the purpose of injuring the plaintiff in his property and financial credit.

Incidentally the plaintiff claims that the transfer and reissue of the stock will impose a large expenditure upon him, because the Hawaiian Government levies a tax upon such reissues.

The plaintiff claims that if the bank be permitted to pursue its intended course he will be injured through the depreciation of the stock from its present value of \$250,000, far beyond any amount of damages he might be able to recover. Therefore, he prays that the bank be enjoined from removing the stock from the jurisdiction of the State of California and from having it transferred from the plaintiff's name pending the maturity of C. A. Spreckels' indebtedness.

The Spreckels Suit.

The suit of Rudolph Spreckels against the Nevada Bank to restrain that institution from sending to Hawaii stock worth nearly a million dollars, will not result in an airing of the differences that have divided the Spreckels family says the S. F. Examiner.

Mother's
Nestle's Milk Food for infants has, during 25 years, grown in favor with both doctors and mothers throughout the world, and is now unquestionably not only the best substitute for mother's milk, but the food which agrees with the largest percentage of infants. It gives strength and builds up the system, and is the best food for infants in all climates. It is the only food which is both sweet and nourishing. To any mother sending her address, and mentioning this paper, we will send samples and description of Nestle's Food. Theo. Looming & Co., Sole Agents, 29 Murray St., N. Y.

The Agency for

NESTLE'S MILK FOOD

14 WITH 1895

Hollister Drug Company, Limited

523 Fort Street Honolulu, H. I.

ALLEN & ROBINSON,

Queen Street.

DEALERS IN LUMBER, WINDOWS, DOORS, BLINDS AND BUILDERS' HARDWARE

WALLPAPER, PAINTS AND OILS

BOOTS AND SHOE REPAIRING

1628-19

Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE
ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE
COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See The Times July 18, 1884.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN of EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep WITHOUT HEADACHE, and INVIGORATES the nervous system when exhausted. IT IS THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, DIARRHOEA.

THE GENERAL BOARD OF HEALTH LONDON, REPORT that it APTS as a CHARM, and does generally efficient.

DR. GIBBON, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states: "I DO NOT BELIEVE, COMPLETELY CURED ME OF DIARRHOEA."

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is the TRUE RELIABLE in NEURALGIA, GOUT, CANCER, TOOTHACHE, RHEUMATISM.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE Rapidly cuts short all attacks of EPILEPSY, SPASMS, COLIC, PALPITATION, Hysteria.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—THE IMMENSE SALE of this REMEDY has given rise to many UNSCRUPULOUS IMITATIONS. N. B.—EVERY BOTTLE OF GENUINE CHLORODYNE BEARS on the GOVERNMENT STAMP the NAME of the INVENTOR—DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE. SOLD IN BOTTLES of 1/4d, 2s, 3d, and 4s 6d, by all Chemists.

SOLE MANUFACTURER J. T. DAVENPORT.

13 Great Russell Street, London, W.



POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED
WILL CURE YOUR COUGH

ALL THE WORLD OVER, THE RECOMMENDED COUGH REMEDY. Its immense sale throughout the world indicates its invaluable value.

20,000 CHEMISTS sell it.

Those who have not already given it a trial should do so at once.

In palace and cottage alike, Powell's Balsam of Aniseed is the old and unexcelled COUGH REMEDY. Its large sale throughout the whole civilized world proclaims its great worth.

Loosens the phlegm immediately. Night cough quickly relieved. See trade mark as above on each wrapper.

See the words "Thomas Powell, Blackfriars Road, London," on the government stamp.

Refuse imitations. Established 1824.

Squatters and storekeepers throughout the colonies should not omit this time-honored cough remedy.

FOR A COUGH—POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED, FOR ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, etc., sold by chemists and storekeepers throughout the Australian, New Zealand and Cape Colonies.

Bottles 1s, 1/4d, and 2s 8d.

Agents for Honolulu,

Hollister Drug Co., Ltd.

1825-201

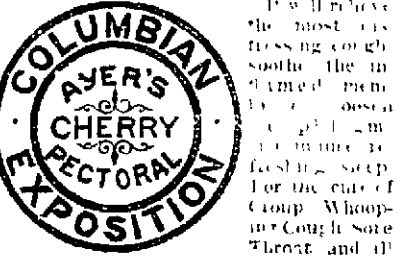
AYER'S Cherry Pectoral
HAS NO EQUAL

FOR THE RAPID CURE OF

Colds, Coughs,

Influenza, and

SORE THROAT



Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

HIGHEST AWARDS AT THE

World's Great Expositions.

Made by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

Beware of cheap imitations. The name—Ayer's Cherry Pectoral—is prominent on the wrapper and is blown in the glass of each of our bottles.

HOLLISTER DRUG COMPANY,

Agents for Hawaiian Islands

1628-19

Death to High Prices.

We are making a specialty of furnishing the islands with Magazines and papers.

Write us for prices, and we will save you money.

If you want to subscribe for any paper or magazine published in the world, we pay you to write to us.

CHAS. H. HARRIS & Co.

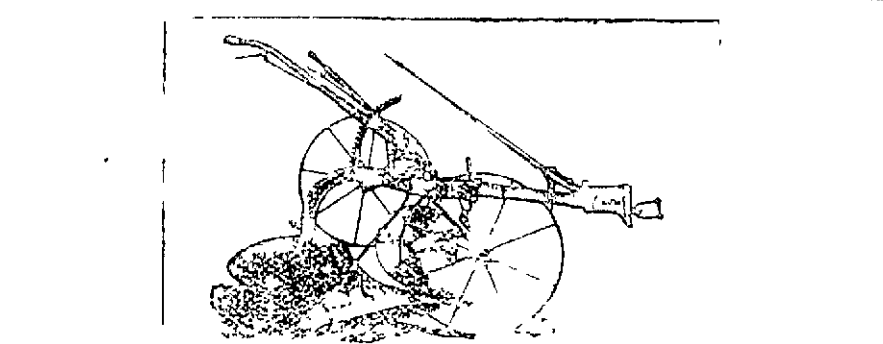
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P.O. Box 88

Honolulu, H. I.

Publishers of Liberator Hawaiian Music

1628-19



The above MOLINE WHEEL WALKING PLOWS we now carry in stock and can fill orders for same promptly. They have been thoroughly tried and the fact that we have sold SEVENTEEN on the island of Hawaii alone during the past two months shows that the planters know a good thing when they see it.

We still sell the well-known Hall Breaker, 12, 14, 15 and 16-inch, which is also made by the MOLINE PLOW COMPANY. One of our latest customers says this

"Send me a 16-inch 'Hall's' Breaker, I have tried other makes lately and find they do not do the work that yours will."

We have all sizes of Plows from 4 to 16 inches; also side hill and furrow Plows.

We have the most complete assortment of Tools of all kinds for clearing sugar or coffee lands.

Our stock of SHIP CHANDLERY and ROPE has been added to lately and we can furnish almost anything needed.

"WAUKEGAN" BARBED WIRE is far ahead of any other make; try it, and you will be surprised with the results. If you prefer galvanized or black plain Fence Wire we have a heavy stock.

If you want a perfect wire stretcher send to

E. O. Hall & Son.

THE MUTUAL

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK

RICHARD A. McCURDY President

Assets December 31st, 1893 : \$186,707,680.14

A Good Record, the Best Guarantee for the Future.

FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO

S. B. ROSE,

General Agent for Hawaiian Islands

Give the Baby A Perfect Nutrient

MELLIN'S
FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.
—THE—
Best Food
for Hand-fed Infants.

BENSON, SMITH & CO.,

Sole Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

WRINKLED BEAUTIES SHOULD

Use LILA MONTES CAJON Hair Food and Tissue Builder. Does not cover, but builds and cures the wrinkles of the skin. Makes the tissues firm and builds up the hair—contains no chemicals, and makes them plump. Lowest in price and best in value. 75 CENTS LARGE POT.

Mrs. HARRISON'S FACE BRUSH. Cures most aggravated cases of Freckles, Blackheads, Pimples, Sunburn, Sallesness, and Moth Patches. Quick in action and permanent in effects. Price \$1.

Mrs. HARRISON'S FACE POWDER. Pure adhesive and positively invisible. Three shades—white, flesh, and tan. Will not clog the pores, stays on all day. Price 50 CENTS.

Mrs. HARRISON'S HAIR VIGOR. Stops falling Hair in one or two applications. Prevents Gray Hair and causes rich and luxuriant growth of Hair to grow on bald heads. Cases of years standing specially invited to a trial. Price \$1.

Mrs. HARRISON'S HAIR RESTORER. Only four to ten days required to restore hair to its natural color. Is not a dye or bleach. No sediment or stickiness. Color is permanent when once your hair is restored to its natural shade. Hair becomes glossy and clean. Price \$1.

Mrs. HARRISON'S FRIZZ. For keeping the hair in curls a week at a time not sticky; don't leave a white deposit on the hair. Price 50 CENTS.

MRS. NETTIE HARRISON, America's Beauty Doctor.

26 Geary Street, San Francisco, Cal.

For sale by HOLLISTER DRUG COMPANY, 523 Fort Street, Honolulu.

Any lady call at Hollister Drug Company will be given a Lady's Journal containing a Beauty Lecture written by Mrs. Nettie Harrison.

ASK FOR

LIEBIG COMPANY'S

And see that each Jar bears Baron Liebig's signature in Blue Ink across the Label.

EXTRACT OF MEAT

FINEST AND CHEAPEST

MEAT-FLAVOURING

STOCK FOR SOUPS.

MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.

Valuable for India as an Efficient Tonic in all cases of Weakness.

Keeps good in the hottest climates, and for any length of time.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT Co., Limited, Fenchurch Avenue, London, England.

FOR SALE!

THE AHUPUAA OF KALUAHA

ON THE ISLAND OF MOLOKAI

Good land contains an acreage of about 1200 acres, 200 of which is the best coffee land, and the balance is grazing and kaho land.

A good House and a fine well of sweet water included in the above.

Enquire of

E. G. HITCHCOCK.

At Marshall's Office Honolulu

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CHAS. BREWER & CO'S

Boston Line of Packets

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